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OPPOSED TO MATRIMONY.

Is your family opposed to matrimony?

Wall no, I rather guess not, seein' as how my mother has had four husbands and stands a pretty smart chance for havin' another.

Four husbands! Is it possible?

Oh yes. You see my mother's christened name was Methitable Sheet, and dad's name was Jacob Press; and when they got married, the printers said it was puttin' the sheets to press. When I was born they said it was the first edition. An' you see, mother used to be the tarnelest critter to go to evenin' meetins. She used to be out pretty late every night, an' dad was affraid I'd get in the habit, so he used to put me to bed at early candle light and cover me with a pillar and put me to sleep with a bootjack. Wall, dad got up every night an' let mother in; if he didn't get down and open the door pretty darned quick, when she cum, he'd ketch thunder; so dad used to sleep with his head out of the window, so as to wake up quick, an' one night he got his head a little too far out, and down dad cum, caflumux, right down on the pavement, and smashed him in ten thousand pieces!

"What! was he killed by the fall?

Wall, no, not exactly by the fall. Rather kinder sorter guess it was the sudden fetch up on the pavement that killed him. But mam she cum hum, an' found him lyin' thar, and she had him swept up together and put into a coffin, an' had a hole dug in the burryin' groun', an' had dad put in and burried up, an' had a white oak plank put up to his head, and had it white washed all over for a tombstone.

So your mother was left a poor lone widow?

Wall, yes, but she didn't mind that much, twasn't long before she married Sam Hide; you see she married Hide because he was just dad's size, and she wanted him to wear out dad's old close. Wall, the way old Hide used to hide me was a caution to my hide. Hide had a little of the toughest hide of any hide except a bull's hide, and the way Hide used to hide away liquor in his hide was a caution even to a bull's hide. Wall, one cold day old Hide got his hide so full of whiskey that he pitched head first into the snow bank and there he stuck and friz to death. So mam had him pulled out, and then she had another hole dug in the burryin' groun,' an' had him burried, an' then she had another white oak plank put up at his head, an' white washed all over, an.—

So your mother was again a widow?

O, yes, but I guess she didn't lay awake long to think about it, for in about three weeks she married Sam Strong—an' he was the strongest headed cuss you ever did see. He went a fishin' the other day an' got drowned; he was so strong headed, I'll be darned to darnation if he didn't float right agin the current, an' they found him about three miles up the stream and it took three yoke of cattle to haul him out. Wall, mam had him burried along side o't other two, and had a white oak plank put up at his head, an' white washed all over nice, so there is three on 'em in a row.

And your mother was a widow for the third time.

Yes, but mam didn't seem to mind it a tarnation sight; the next feller she married was Jacob Hays, and the way mam does make him haze is a caution, now I tell ye. If he does anything a leetle out of the way mam makes him take a bucket an' whitewash brush, an' g'round and whitewash the the three oak planks jist to let him know what he may come to when he is planted in the same row, an' she's got married to the fifth husband. So you see my family aru't a tarnal sight opposed to a dose of matrimony.

WEARING FLANNELS.

Put it on at once; winter or summer, nothing better can be worn next the skin than a loose, red, woolen, flannel shirt; "loose," for it has room to move on the skin, thus causing a titillation which draws the blood to the surface and keeps it there; and when that is the case no one can take a cold; "red," for white flannel falls up, mats together, and becomes tight, stiff, heavy, and impervious. Cotton wool merely absorbs the moisture from the skin and deposits it in drops on the outside of the shirt, from which the ordinary cotton shirt absorbs it, and by its nearer exposure to the exterior air, it is soon dried without injury to the body. Having these properties, red woolen flannel is worn by sailors even in the mid summer of the hottest countries. Wear a thinner material in summer.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

The above is good advice, but most persons, we suppose, would prefer to wear white in preference to red flannel, were it possible to prevent it fulling up. Red flannel discharges its color by perspiration; this is an evil which does not belong to white flannel. Red flannel soon loses its bright appearance, and becomes a dull, dirty looking crimson; this is also caused by the perspiration. White flannel, when washed, always looks clean. Old red flannel cannot be made to look clean by all the waters of Lake Huron; white flannel therefore, has much to recommend it over red, for under-shirts nothing else should be worn. It can also be prevented from fulling up, as well as red flannel. What property does the latter flannel possess over the former that prevents it from fulling up by frequent washing? It is made of the same materials, consequently the cause cannot be in any difference in the quality of the wool. Red flannel, however, undergoes boiling for about an hour in the act of coloring, and this, alone, we conceive is the cause why it does not full up so readily as the white. Let white flannel be boiled in clear soft water for an hour, then dried, before it is made up into shirts, and it will found no more liable to *full* [thicken] than red flannel.—*Scientific American.*

Remarkable Case.—Mrs. Julia Sayles, wife of John Sayles, of Blackstone, died on the 14th ultimo of dropsy, from which she has suffered for five years. During that time she has been "tapped" upward of one hundred and forty times, and more than three thousand pounds of water were extracted.—*Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot.*

Fears are expressed that the U. S. frigate Independence, Com. Mervine, which has been on a cruise in the Pacific is lost. She is stated to have touched at Valparaiso and one other port for repairs, and has not been heard of in eight months.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1856.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

We give below such returns as are of most interest to the readers of the Observer. We will publish a full statement as soon as all the returns come to hand.

Senatorial District of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

	Taylor, Dem.	Jones, Am.
Bladen,	351	299
Brunswick,	197	288
Columbus,	273	245
	821	825
		821
		4

Anson—Atlas J. Dargan and W. M. Pickett, Americans, Commons. Poll: Dargan 724, Pickett 720, H. A. Crawford, Anti-American, 353.

Senatorial District of Anson and Union.

Very close between Dr. Albert Myers, American, and Dr. W. L. Terry, Democrat. One precinct in Anson not heard from. Poll—as received:

	Myers.	Terry.
Anson,	369	98
Union,	214	487
	583	585

Union—Darling Rushing, Dem., Commons.

Stokes and Forsyth—J. J. Martin, Dem., re-elected to the Senate.

Stokes—Joel F. Hill, Dem., re-elected.

Randolph and Alamance—M. W. Holt, Am., elected to the Senate.

Duplin—W. J. Houston, Senate; B. Southerland and W. R. Ward, Commons. All Dems.; no change.

Cabarrus and Stanly—E. R. Gibson, American, Senate.

Stanly—M. T. Waddill, Am., Commons. Poll: Waddill 636, W. B. Herrin 246.

Senatorial District of Robeson and Richmond.

	Steele, Whig.	Dockery, Am.
Robeson,	490	519
Richmond,	168	351
	658	870

Chatham—R. E. Rives, Dem., Senate; R. C. Cotten, Dem., D. Hackney and Turner Bynum, "anti-Know Nothings", Commons. Poll: Senate—Rives 629, J. H. Haughton, American, 514. Commons—Cotten 1208, Hackney 1182, Bynum 1152, Womble, Am., 1020, J. Carter, do., 1027, M. Q. Waddell, do., 1018.

LEGISLATIVE LOSS AND GAIN.

Democratic Gain—In Columbus 1 Commoner, Wake 1, Orange 1 Senator and 2 Commoners, Chatham 1 Senator and 1 Commoner, Alamance 1 Commoner, Granville 1 Commoner, Halifax 2 Commoners, Greene 1 Commoner, Burke 1 Commoner, McDowell 1 Commoner, Burke, McDowell and Caldwell, 1 Senator, Pitt 1 Senator, Gates and Chowan 1 Senator, Buncombe 1 Commoner, Craven 2 Commoners, Caldwell 1 Commoner, Gates 1 Commoner, Jones 1 Commoner, Rutherford 2 Commoners. Total—5 Senators, 20 Commoners.

Democratic Loss—In Brunswick 1 Commoner, Robeson 1 Commoner, Yadkin 1 Commoner, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus 1 Senator, Perquimons 1 Commoner. Total—1 Senator and 4 Commoners.

Clear Democratic gain,—4 Senators, 16 Commoners.

In the last Legislature, the Democrats had 12 majority in the Senate, and 10 in the House—or 8 in the House, (if a member elected to fill a vacancy from New Hanover county, be counted in opposition to that party.)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.	Sheriff.	B. L. Sanders.	42	12	—	22	—	54			53
		A. H. Sanders.	30	30	43	9	21	42	40		
		Pemberton.	100	74	33	55	56	106	43	22	483
	Commons.	Bright, A.	12	46	38	8	8	4	1		470
		Chambers, A.	32	20	1	4		50	145	33	109
		Crump, A.	111	32	42	141		20	11	19	353
	Senate.	Gaines, D.	47	111	43	5	141	30	21	25	426
		Christian, A.	39	42	21	72	26	12	113	28	162
	Gov.	Gilmer, A.	69	109	44	6	148	40	157	48	409
		Bragg, Dem.	65	61	1	69	15	40	10	32	297
			18	6		16					717
			Troy,	Diffie's,	Morgan's, Fork,	Bruton's,	Mt. Gilead,	Rock Spring,	Zion.		407

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

MISSOURI.—Accounts from St. Louis, Aug. 12, state that returns from seventy-one counties give Polk 31,000; Ewing 28,130; Benton 19,200. Fifty-four counties return 34 Democrats; 22 Bentonites; 27 Americans, and 7 Whigs, to the House. There are two Americans and four Democrats elected to Congress, besides Blair and one American, named Akers, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Miller.

ARKANSAS.—Conway, Dem., is elected Governor by a majority of 3,000 to 5,000. Legislature largely Democratic. Two Dem. members of Congress (Greenwood and Warner) elected.

Kentucky has gone Democratic by 7,000 or 8,000 majority. The election was only for Judges and other district officers.

IOWA.—The Republican majority in Iowa is 6200. The Democrats claim Hall's election.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORS.—In the course of a debate in the Senate on Saturday last, Senator Jones took occasion to define his position in the present contest for the Presidency. Without surrendering any of his Whig principles, he announced his purpose to use his efforts for the election of Mr. Buchanan, believing that the safety of the country depended on his success.

Mr. Bell, the other Senator from Tennessee, defining *his* position, announced that he was not a member of the American Party, but that he should support Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—Now that the elections are over, it becomes the citizens of Fayetteville to determine the kind and extent of the State aid which they design asking the Legislature for. This we owe to ourselves and the best interests of the town; but above all we owe it to our Members, that when they reach Raleigh, they shall have our united plans in detail.

Every other community so acts, and the result is, their members work in union; whereas two years ago our members, instead of acting in concert, differed as to what their constituents really wanted.

We hope this state of things will not again exist. The truth is, there is a feeling throughout the State that injustice was done Fayetteville two years ago. A desire has been expressed in many quarters, of a willingness to make amends. It behooves us to be ready to avail ourselves of this feeling, and for that purpose we suggest a free comparison of views, and consultation amongst those who are most interested in the prosperity of our town.

RAINS.—The copious showers with which we have been favored during the past few days, have put the Cape Fear in boating order, and have, we are glad to learn, had a most salutary effect upon the previously parched crops.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday, nothing of interest occurred.

On Monday, a resolution was adopted calling for information as to what measures had been taken by Government in regard to the declaration of the European Congress respecting the abolition of privateering.

Mr. Douglass reported back the House bill to re-organize the government of Kansas, with a report taking the ground that the Senate bill is the best plan for pacification that the Senate can devise, and recommending that the House bill be laid on the table, as a test vote on its rejection.

Mr. Collamer submitted a minority report, in favor of the enactment of the House bill.

The vote being taken, the bill was laid on the table—ayes 35, noes 13.

The Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill was then taken up, and the Senate struck out the House Kansas provisos, by a vote of 30 against 12.

On Tuesday, the Legislative appropriation bills were passed.

The Pacific Rail Road bill was laid on the table—25 to 23.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday, several appropriation bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, and many amendments were agreed on.

On Monday, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill reducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes. The consideration thereof was postponed till the third Monday in December.

A message was received from the President vetoing the bill for the improvement of the Desmoines Rapids. The bill then passed, over the President's veto—yeas 130, nays 54.

The Post Office bill was then taken up and passed without debate.

The Army appropriation bill was taken up, as returned from the Senate, and Mr. Pennington offered a substitute for the Kansas proviso (which had been stricken out by the Senate,) "that no part of the military force of the United States shall be employed to aid in the enforcement of the acts of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, until such enactments are approved by Congress; this not to be construed to prevent the President from employing adequate military force, to prevent invasion of the Territory by armed bands now residents, or any other body of non-residents acting as *posse comitatus* of any officer in the Territory." Adopted—yeas 101, nays 87. The bill was then returned to the Senate.

Other appropriation bills of minor importance were passed.

On Tuesday, not much business of importance. Mr. Wallbridge, from the Land Committee, reported a bill for the construction of a rail road and telegraph to the Pacific, north of 38°. A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker.

NEW YORK.—The N. Y. Correspondent of the National Intelligencer says: "The Whig General Committee of this city held a meeting last evening for the purpose of taking action upon the call for a State Convention at Albany on the 14th inst. Resolutions were adopted heartily responding to the call, "emanating as it does from the true Whigs of the State who firmly stand by the time-honored principles of the party and refuse to lend their influence or aid to any sectional party, faction, or ism; and making provision for the appointment of two delegates and two alternates from each of the wards of the city and fifty-one delegates at large to represent the city in such State Convention. The lists were forthwith completed, and it may truly be said that a more respectable and influential array of names has rarely, if ever, been delegated from this city to a State Convention."

CONGRESS.—This is the last week of the session, and both Houses deserve credit for the amount of business which has been transacted within the last few days. The probability being fair (says the Intelligencer,) "that all the business of a national character will be completed within the time allotted for its consideration, the occasion is afforded for a brief reference to the working qualities of the present Congress. We may premise that we cannot at this moment doubt the ultimate agreement of the two Houses upon the items of dispute between them on two of the appropriation bills, and their harmonious co-operation in measures necessary for the support of the Government. In a period like the present, with so many elements of political strife, it was scarcely to have been anticipated that the session would be free from occasional scenes of excitement and personality; but the general good temper and energy with which the substantial business of the country has been transacted deserve much praise. A stranger to Congressional proceedings, who, for the first time, might have visited Washington, could not fail to have been impressed with the fact that, notwithstanding the loss of ten weeks in a struggle for the Speakership, there has been but little left of bitterness, if a judgment can be formed from observing the free personal intercourse of members of all sections during business hours. When members return to the duties of the short session, the excitements of the Presidential contest will have lost their influence, and the unfinished as well as the accruing business can receive a considerate attention, free from any of the embarrassments which now exist."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, August 10.—The screw-steamer Anglo Saxon, with Liverpool dates of the 30th July, arrived here this morning.

The English Parliament was prorogued on the 29th. The Queen's speech alludes to the Central American difficulty. She hopes the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted. Lord Palmerston stated, previous to the prorogation, that the Government had taken no steps in reference to the appointment of Consuls at Philadelphia, New York and Cincinnati. A committee had reported upon the Sound dues question, but did not suggest any mode of its settlement.

The accounts from Spain are still meagre and unreliable, in consequence of the telegraphs and roads being in the hands of the Government. Its announcements say that the royal troops commenced the bombarnment of Saragossa on the 24th, whereupon the insurgents demanded and obtained an armistice of five days. It is reported that O'Donnell and the Queen have already disagreed, and that it is not improbable that Narvaez may succeed to the Ministry.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Aug. 11.

The Cunard steamer Canada, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., arrived here this evening.

Foreign news is very scarce. An earthquake had occurred in the Molucca islands, in which two thousand persons were killed.

Accounts from Spain are very conflicting, but present indications are that the royalists had triumphed, and that Saragossa will soon be reduced. Senor Olozaga, the Spanish ambassador at Paris, immediately resigned on hearing of the *coup d'etat* at Madrid, but the Queen refused to accept the resignation.

Advices of the 29th say that all the provinces were quiet, excepting Saragossa, which is closely invested, and must submit.

The King of Belgium contradicts the report of his contemplated abdication.

Sweden.—Advices from Stockholm mention a great excitement among diplomatists there in consequence of the reclamations made by Norway against the Russian encroachments on Norwegian territory, and planning fortifications along the Baltic coasts.

Italy.—The Austrians are making preparations for crossing the Po at four different points.

MARKETS.—*Liverpool, August 1st, Friday Evening.*—Cotton is firm at an advance of 1-16. Sales of the week 69,000 bales, including 10,000 bales for speculation and 9,000 for export. Lower qualities have improved most. Other qualities are unchanged in price, with an active demand.

Stock, exclusive of shipboard, 778,000 bales, including 645,000 bales of American.

Prices are considerably lower for flour with but little speculative demand. Inferior flour has declined 3s. and better qualities 1 a 2s.

Wheat has declined 1d., with but little speculative demand.

Rosin, common—Sales of 3,000 bbls. at 4s. 6d a 4s 9d; fine is scarce at 11s. Turpentine—Crude and tar no sales. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 31s 6d a 32s.

Horrid Murder.—On last Thursday, about one o'clock, a young lady named Ann Melissa, daughter of Mr. Richard Taylor of Stump Sound district, Onslow county, was found not far from her father's residence, having evidently been murdered within an hour of the time when she was found. The marks on her person indicate that she was choked to death, marks of fingers being upon her neck which was also much swollen. The deceased was an exceedingly amiable young lady, and very much respected. The occurrence has caused a deep sensation in the neighborhood. The excitement is very great. Miss Taylor was about nineteen years of age.

Suspicion attaches to a young negro fellow belonging to Mr. Nehemiah Taylor. There is no positive proof, but circumstances are of such a character, that he has been taken up and is now in the Jail of New Hanover county for safe keeping, to await his trial at the next term of Onslow Superior Court.—*Wil. Journal.*

Fire.—On yesterday morning about 7 o'clock the store house of Mr. N. T. Harriss at Robeson's Landing, Bladen county, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with most of the goods—some 300 bbls. Turpentine were also destroyed. The distillery near the premises was saved. Cause of fire unknown. Loss estimated at $4,000, insurance $2,500.—*Wil. Journal.*

Corns.—Dr. Hall, in his *Journal of Health*, says: "Never let any thing harder than your finger nail touch a corn; pareing it as certainly makes it take deeper root, as cutting a weed off at the surface. The worst kind of corns are controlable as follows:—Soak the feet in quite warm water for half an hour or so before going to bed, then rub on the corn with your finger for several minutes some common sweet oil. Do this every night, and every morning, repeat this rubbing in oil with the finger; bind on the toe during the day, two or three thicknesses of buckshin, with a hole in the centre to receive the corn; in less than a week, in ordinary cases, if the corn does not fall out, you can pinch it out with the finger nail; and weeks, and sometimes months will pass away, before you will be reminded that you had a corn, when you can repeat the process. Corns, like consumption, are never cured, but may be indefinitely postponed. The oil and soaking softens and loosens the corn, while the buckskin protects it from pressure, which makes it, perhaps, to be pushed out, by the under-growth of the parts.

Arrangement of the Fall Circuits.—The Judges of the Superior Court will ride the Fall Circuit as follows:

Edenton,	Judge Bailey.
Newbern,	" Manly.
Raleigh,	" Saunders.
Hillsborough,	" Person.
Wilmington,	" Dick.
Salisbury,	" Caldwell.
Mountain,	" Ellis.

We are suffering a fearful drought. It prevails over this and the adjoining counties, as also in other parts of the country. Our corn crops have been cut off more than half. There are thousands of acres in this county that will not yield a bushel per acre. The small streams of water have nearly ceased to run. All the mills except the steam power and river mills, have long since stopped running. Flour and meal are scarce; and in view of the loss of the corn crop, the price of provisions of all kinds is rapidly advancing. All seem impressed with the belief that we are to have a very hard year—a scarcity and high prices. The wheat and oats, and the first cutting of grass, were magnificient crops; but distant markets have drained us, and are still drawing off, immense quantities of wheat. If this process is continued much longer, we doubt not many will be sorry for it before another harvest comes in.

Salisbury Watchman.

The abuse which Democratic orators are now bestowing on Mr. Fillmore with such liberal employment of bitter epithets, is in perfect accordance with the practice of the Democracy for years and years. They vilified Mr. Clay, and exhausted the whole rhetoric of vituperation in assailing his lofty character; he was a gambler, a drunkard, a political charlatan, combining all the worst traits that enter into the composition of the demagogue and the adventurer. When death removed the great patriot of Ashland from among us, and the music of his eloquence was heard no more in the Senate house, when there was no longer any thing to be gained by detraction of his shining qualities, then at all at once the Democracy found out that he was a man of whom every American should be proud, and began to pour out eulogiums on the grandeur of his intellect and the purity of his private life. It was the same thing of General Scott when the Whig party put forward the hero of Chippewa and Mexico as their candidate for the Presidency. He was a bad man—he had defrauded his soldiers—he was overbearing, cruel,—a coxcomb—everything indeed that the President ought not to be. At that time, when nothing was to be lost by praising Fillmore, the Democracy was pleased to shower the highest compliments upon him, by way of placing him in effective contrast to the Whig nominee. Why had so pure a statesman, one who had been tried and found equal to the high responsibilities of the first office in the gift of the people, been thrust aside to bring forward a vain old man, unworthy of the confidence of the nation, who would be the mere tool of Seward? Set off against the foibles and follies of General Scott, Mr. Fillmore stood upon the canvass of the Democratic painters a very angel of light, of whom we (the Whig party) were not worthy. Every cross-road orator, like Hamlet, asked us to look on the two portraits, and dwelt on the Hyperion graces of the retiring President which had so little attraction for the ungrateful Whigs.

It does not at all embarrass the Democracy at this moment, in their abuse of Mr. Fillmore, that four years ago they had so high a regard for him. The fact of their former commendation lends rather a keener edge to the hatred with which they now pursue him. Very true is this of those peculiar friends of Fillmore in 1852, who left the Whig party because he was not nominated. To hear one of these purists descanting on the danger of entrusting Southern interests to the hands of Mr. Fillmore, who once so faithfully guarded them, and the vital importance of handing them over to Buchanan, with Dix and Tom Benton and Van Buren and the entire Old guard of Free Soil around him, is to be convinced of the instability of all political friendships and the hollowness of all party professions. The author of the "Vanity of Human Wishes" might have found an antithesis pointed enough for the exercise of his abundant epigram in the desertion of these quondam adherents to the cause of one who has only proved himself worthier of their support.

Richmond Whig.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

There is no Senator in Congress who pursues a more statesmanlike, patriotic, and moderate course than Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and we rarely fail to find in his speeches sentiments which show his attachment to the Union and the Constitution, and such as should find an echo in the hearts of all American citizens of all parties. In the last debate on the Kansas subject, after referring to the angry criminations and recriminations which have recently taken place, he asked: "What does it amount to? Is it any remedy? Is it by angry words that the wisdom of deliberative bodies is advanced? Is it by harsh words and invectives, personal and sectional, that we are rendered better fitted to discharge the great tasks of common vigilance and common regard for the whole Union?" "Instead of the acrimonious debates, (said he,) would it not be more profitable to turn our attention to the real evil which now exists, in all moderation, in all conciliation, in the best of tempers, to endeavor to find a remedy and stay that current of discontent and ill-feeling which is spreading more and more over the land?"

In another place, in the same debate, Mr. Crittenden, eloquently exclaimed:

"I desire, and I stand here to promote as far as in me lies, the restoration of peace; and, more than that, the restoration of justice, the restoration of fraternal feeling between every section of this Union. Here I can hear nothing but sections—will the North stand this, and will the South stand that? Sir, this is language grown fatally familiar since I was before a member of this body. There was once a people of the U. S.; there was once a common country that filled and swelled the hearts of patriots here to take care of that, to preserve it all proudly to embrace it as a treasured ideal; that the whole was our country, and that it was our proud duty to preserve it. That was the language and sentiment here formerly. But now I am told that Senators will do for a part of my country nothing at all. I will compromise 'to the last syllable of recorded time' to preserve this Union, so long as I can preserve it in its integrity and in those sound principles on which it originally rested. I am for that; that is my ground. It is there I stand, on the Constitution and the Union of my country and its common and great interests."

REVIVAL OF THE WHIG PARTY.

Look Forward.—The old line Whigs of the Union need not fear looking beyond the present political confusion, for to them the prospect is promising and cheering. There are unmistakable signs that after November next, the present disarrangement of political parties will be brought to an end, and there will once more be but two great political organizations in the country. Whatever names these parties may take, they must in *principle* be the Whig and Democratic parties of past times. No other result can be reached. Those two parties represent the vital issues by the antagonism of which liberty and law, freedom and conservative restraint, are harmoniously commingled and blended, producing domestic peace, prosperity and progress. However these issues may for a while be withdrawn, the people will again return to them as, in their nature, the elements of the public weal. The occasional and incidental introduction of other issues is to be expected. But they are not enduring *elements* of political institutions, and cannot give *permanence* to a political organization. The terms on which a single territory shall be admitted as a State may be the cause of much temporary anxiety and excitement, but it can never become the sure foundation of a political organization, for the simple and obvious reason that from the day that said territory is admitted, on whatever terms the question is definitely settled, the ground is taken from under the party that rested upon it.

And so with every party that has not for its basis a thoroughly constitutional idea. The American or Know Nothing organization cannot become a permanent party on its present foundation. It must remove its issues from persons and practices back to constitutional principles, from expedients to elements, if it would achieve perpetuity, and seek amendments of the constitution instead of urging to limit its operations. Republicanism and Know Nothingism are alike necessarily temporary organizations, and every return of state elections show how fluctuating are the successes of each and how temporary must be their existence. Settled convictions and broad principles must triumph over and survive transient circumstances and local excitements. Such broad principles lie at the foundation of the Whig party as well as the Democratic, and when temporary organizations die, as die they must, those two great parties, with their radical differences of sentiment, must again resume their legitimate functions of moulding the policy and the destiny of this Republic.

It is for this reason that we have resolutely held to the name of Whigs, and have earnestly sought to preserve a Whig organization, in spite of all the disadvantages under which the scattered members of the party have been placed. Confident that the day of resuscitation and vigor would and must come, we have disregarded all efforts to drive or seduce the old line Whigs to other allegiances, and to an official dismemberment. In this course we have had the concurrence and the countenance of some as clear-headed politicians and true patriots as ever took the lead of a political party, and we have been content to suffer abuse, misrepresentation and even ridicule in their company. The prospect brightens before us. In this State and in others the old line Whigs preserve and will maintain their distinct organization, and however small their numbers will not only refuse to strike their tents, but will keep their camp fires brightly burning, so that their brethren who, under a thousand provocations and ten thousand alluring promises, have been led to abandon the camp, will know where to return. There will be a home for them in the Whig encampment when their delusions are at an end.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

The First Bale.—The first bale of new cotton was received yesterday over the Manchester Road. It was made by Gen. Wm. Evans, of Marion District, South Carolina, and consigned to Henry Nutt, Esq., of this place. Gen'l Evans, we understand, is the same gentleman who shipped the first bale ever sent over the road, and has since that time always been the earliest in the market.

Wil. Jour.

Long and Faithful Services Rewarded.—The Charleston Chamber of Commerce met a few days since for the purpose of affording its members an opportunity of expressing their regret at the approaching severance of their official ties with the French Consul at that port, Count de Choiseul, who, by the recent action of his government has been accorded the grade of officer in the "Legion of Honor," as a reward for his "long and honorable career in the service of his country;" and thus gracefully promoted to the honorary roll on the retired list. The Count has represented his country at Charlestou for over twenty years, and his retirement is much regretted by the entire business community. The Chamber of Commerce adopted a series of highly complimentary resolutions, in which the many amiable qualities of the Count are fully set forth.

The sluggish sea turtle loves her home. A huge creature of this kind was caught by English sailors near the Island of Asceusion, and they burnt a name and date in its upper shell. On the way to England it fell sick, and from sheer pity it was thrown overboard in the English channel. Two years later, the same turtle was captured once more, now quite well, near its old home Ascension. What strange and inexplicable home-sickness carried the slow, heartless creature 4,000 miles back through the ocean where there is no track and no high-roads.

DIED,

Near Wadesboro', 8th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. ANN P. LEAK, relict of the late Wm. P. Leak, in the 71st year of her age.

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF Yale College.

THE Course of Lectures for 1856-'57, will commence on THURSDAY, September 18th, and continue four months

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M.D., LL.D., Prof. Emeritus of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ELI IVES, M.D., Prof. Emeritus of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M.D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

CHARLES HOOKER, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M.D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Physic.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr., M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

PLINY A. JEWETT, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics.

Lecture fees $68 50. Matriculation, $5. Graduation, $15.

CHARLES HOOKER,
Dean of the Faculty.

New Haven, June, 1856. 29-*4pd

Testimony in Behalf of Mr. Fillmore.—Colonel John W. Stephenson, of Covington, Kentucky, one of the ablest Democrats of the State, and the man selected to take Major Breckenridge's place as Democratic elector for the State at large, made a speech, about a week ago, at Lexington, in which he administered a scathing rebuke to those orators of his own party who go about denouncing Mr. Fillmore as an Abolitionist. The Observer and Reporter thus reports the substance of his remarks upon this point:

"He said it was no part of his mission to abuse or denounce Mr. Fillmore; that he did not intend to imitate the example of some of his juvenile, beardless speakers, who were roaming over the county. He frankly admitted that Mr. Fillmore was a pure patriot; that he met the crisis through which the country passed, during his Administration, like a man and a lover of his country; and that he was willing to go further, and say that in his opinion, he would do it again should he be elected. That, although Mr. Fillmore, raised at the North, and breathing an atmosphere not congenial to Southern rights, had, in his earlier years, expressed opinions inimical to slavery, yet his Administration showed that, when called to the Executive Chair of the nation, he threw off all partisan feelings, discarded all sectional views, and showed himself the friend of his whole country, the Union, and Constitution."

Can Mr. Fillmore be Elected.—The Savannah Republican makes the following sensible remarks in answer to this question:

"This question has been asked by some of Mr. Fillmore's doubting friends, who acknowledge his superior claims, 'and follow afar off,' but would vote for him cheerfully if they believed there was any chance of his election. We say there is. But that is not the question. Is Mr. Fillmore a true man? Does the country need his services in the perils that surround her? If these questions be answered in the affirmative, answer all others by putting your shoulder to the wheel, and thus aiding by your personal exertions in the attainment of a consummation you so anxiously desire. The true question is, what are *you* doing, not what other people are *going* to do."

The Philadelphia News in speaking of what Mr. Fillmore's election will accomplish says:

Justice will be done to all. The storm of agitation will be hushed. Harmony will be restored at home and peace abroad. The beloved institutions of our land will be fostered and strengthened. The bond of the Union will be drawn tighter. Its defences will be consolidated and made impregnable, and out of all the present confusion and peril, a proud temple of prosperity will arise. To secure this glorious result, let every friend of the Union, of freedom, of domestic tranquility, of universal peace, labor heartily and diligently to convert to the true faith, every fellow citizen within the reach of his voice and influence.

Senator Wilson on Stilts.—On Saturday last Mr. Bigler introduced a resolution into the Senate calling for the official documents in the several departments in regard to Colonel Fremont's accounts whilst in the public service. Yesterday he moved to take up the resolution for consideration, supposing that Col. Fremont's friends would promptly agree to a proposition which sought to present his official conduct before the country in its true light. Mr. Wilson, however, manifested a nervous sensitiveness, which induced him to notify the Senate that such a resolution as that could not pass without *discussion*. At this stage of the session, a threat of *discussion* usually means *opposition* to the death. The Senate, however, was not frightened, but agreed to take up the resolution, and Mr. Wilson redeemed his threat by *discussing* the resolution. He washed his hands of any such small business as investigating the official honesty and fidelity of candidates for the presidency. Whilst he would vote against the resolution, he considered it an act of *littleness* and *meanness* to be looking into Col. Fremont's mode of disbursing public moneys. At the same time Mr. Wilson did not regard it as little or mean to say that the resolution of inquiry emanated from Mr. Buchanan—an insinuation which Mr. Bigler repelled with prompt emphasis. Nor did Mr. Wilson consider it either little or mean to raise the cry of persecution because the Senate was called on to afford the country an opportunity to decide, on the official documents, whether Col. Fremont had heretofore been "honest, capable, and faithful" as a public officer. According to Mr. Wilson, it was little and mean in Jefferson to lay down such immaterial tests of qualification for office. The Senate adopted the resolution.

Washington Union.

AN APPEAL TO BUSINESS MEN.

A correspondent of the Eastern (Me.) Argus mades the following powerful appeal to the business men of the North in reply to certain unpatriotic suggestions in a late atrocious article in the "State of Maine:"

"What would be the effect of such a spirit as this if *generally* entertained and manifested by our people? I submit to the merchants, the ship-builders, the ship-owners, and the *ship-workers* of this State, whether or not this spirit, if *generally* entertained and acted upon in Maine, would not lead to such a retaliation on the part of the South, that your ships and your merchandise would be *driven out from southern territory entirely*

"The South alone in 1854 produced for export $111,277,220 worth of cotton, tobacco, sugar, molasses, rice, &c., all bulky articles, and of this amount full three-quarters of the whole were freighted by American ships *from the North*, and Maine had her full share of this business. In addition to this, there were articles to the amount of $107,551,397, the joint production of the South and North; and much more than half of this in a bulk and weight (the two conditions that benefit the shipper) were the production of the South. Take these aggregate results away from our carrying trade, when even *with* them our ship-owners for the last two years have been suffering for want of employment for their vessels, and what would be the result? Your ships would rot at your wharves—your ship-builders would suspend their labors—your workmen would either starve to seek new employments—your furnishers in all departments would be ruined. In fact, one of the great and principal sources of prosperity in Maine would be *destroyed*.

"I appeal, then, to our merchants, ship-owners, ship-builders, and ship-workers, to look to these facts, and look well to the party whose exponent this State of Maine newspaper is understood to be, to see whither your interests lead you to go—to see to whom you will give your countenance and support. Leading men of the black-republican party, many of them, are openly advocating a dissolution of the Union; and if they succeed in this, (and they will unless the good and patriotic men of all parties throughout the country, *unite* to defeat them,) then will follow the direful results we have before spoken of, with rapidity and with certainty.

"Let all well wishers of our country and of our State unite to condemn and rebuke this spirit of disunion, and every attempt in our midst to engender strife and ill-will between the North and the South!

AN OBSERVER."

Bank Checks for sale at this Office.

The Yellow Fever at the New York Quarantine.—A great deal of excitement has been occasioned among the inhabitants of Staten Island in consequence of the prevalence of the yellow fever at the New York Quarantine. There are now lying in Quarantine some 120 sail of vessels, most of which are from ports where the yellow fever existed at the time of their sailing, or usually does at this season of the year. All persons engaged in these vessels are obliged to land at the Health Officer's wharf, and thence they pass out of the gates into the adjoining village, or come up to New York, as they may wish. In consequence of this loose arrangement, a number of fatal cases of yellow fever have occurred outside the walls, and still continue to occur. To prevent the spread of the disease, the inhabitants of Tompkinsville (Quarantine) have held a meeting and formed a Vigilance Committee, whose duty it shall be to prevent all persons from passing out of the gates into the village, and obliging all those employed inside to remain inside. They are resolved that, if necessary, they will barricade the gates, or use such other means to carry out their object as shall be deemed proper, in justice to themselves; their families, and the inhabitants generally. To aid in this purpose the Board of Health, on Saturday, barricaded the gate leading into the Marine Hospital at Quarantine. They also stationed constables along the walls, and have also placed officers along the beach, to prevent boats from landing from the vessels at anchor in Quarantine. At a meeting of the Board on Friday, it was stated that, notwithstanding adverse rumors from Staten Island, that but some thirty cases of yellow fever have occurred altogether at Quarantine. In every instance where deaths from the disease had occurred outside, it could be traced to communication with infected vessels or their crews. The disease was declared on the decline, and that no ground whatever existed for alarm in the city.

A North Carolinian Killed in Lawrence, Kansas Territory.—On Wednesday, the 23d of July, a man by the name of George Wilson, from Mocksville, N. C., was killed in Lawrence, by Edward Chapman, keeper of a livery stable in that place. It seems, according to a statement published in the Lecompton *Union*, that the quarrel originated about *one dollar*. Wilson hired a wagon and horses from Chapman to convey himself and daughter to Lecompton, and on his return a dispute arose between them about the price to be paid. Wilson, it seems, refused to pay a dollar which Chapman told him was due, and at the same time telling him (Wilson) that he could not leave without paying. Wilson told Chapman to let him alone, that he did not owe him anything, and at the same time proceeded to get into the stage to go on his journey, when Chapman struck him over the head with a club, fracturing the skull. Wilson proceeded to Westport, where he died in a few hours after his arrival.

The *Union* has heard that Wilson was partially deranged, occasional by the loss of his wife, which happened very recently, and that his daughter was travelling with him for the purpose of trying to reconcile him. He had been to Lecompton, and said he intended to go back home, but on arriving at Lawrence he had the unfortunate difficulty which terminated so fatally. Miss Wilson is now in Westport, Mo., "a stranger in a strange land," and bereft of both father and mother. Chapman gave himself up and is now in custody in this city.

AN ENGLISH GREETING.

Our readers will remember that some months ago the British exploring ship *Resolute* was, by an American whaler, found embedded in the ice, on the Arctic sea, abandoned by her crew, and was rescued, and by great and persevering exertions brought into the port of New London; and our readers will remember also that the Senate most honorably passed an act appropriating money for the purchase of the English vessel from her salvors and for her repair, and directing that she should then be freely restored to the British Government. This handsome act drew from a well-known English poet the subjoined felicitous lines:

THE AFFAIR OF THE RESOLUTE.

AN INTERNATIONAL BALLAD.

A gracious and generous action,
Outweighing all sins on each side,
Outshaming the treasons of faction,
Ambition, and folly, and pride;
No jealousies now shall be rankling,
No silly suspicions intrude,
But round the remembrance of FRANKLIN
Our brotherly loves be renew'd!

The RESOLUTE, lying forsaken,
The sport of the winds and the ice,
By luck to America taken,
Is—nobly restored without price!
Not only refusing all ransom,
But fitted anew for the Queen,
In a manner more gracious and handsome
And kinder than ever was seen!

We, too, were not lacking of honor;
For waiving all claim to the ship,
When Buddington's flag was upon her,
We flung away quibble and quip—
"He saved her, and so let him take her;"
But handsome America said,
"I guess, cousin, that we can make her
A prettier present instead;

"With thousands of dollars we'll buy her,
With thousands of dollars repair,
(Diplomacy cannot take fire
That here at least all isn't fair,)
In honor of Britain's ice-heroes,
Of Franklin, and Ross, and McClure,
To gentle Victoria, the Sea-Rose,
Her Resolute—thus we restore!"

Huzzah for this generous greeting!
Huzzah, too, for Grinnell and Kane,
And all the kind hearts that are beating
So nobly from Kansas to Maine!
Our instincts are all for each other,
(Though both have a tincture of heat,)
And truly, as brother with brother,
Our bosoms in unison beat.

When crafty diplomacy's blindness
So often does harm in the dark,
One plain international kindness
Comes—just as the dove to the Ark;
O wisdom, above the astuteness
Of placemen by cunning defil'd;
O better than manhood's acuteness
This kindliness as of a child!

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

Albury, July 17.

The Regimental Pet of the First Lancashire Militia.—The pet of the First Lancashire is a dog, known by the name of "Jack," which accompanied the Regiment to Zante, and is now on duty with them at the depot. Many wonderful stories are told of his sagacity, and it is reported that when in Zante he always accompanied the relieving guard, and warned the sentry of their approach. If he found the sentinel asleep, he used to take the most effectual means of rousing him to a sense of his duty. He has been taught to join in the ranks and stand upon his hind feet, whilst with his four feet he shoulders a broomstick, in imitation of the musket, his head being decorated with a forage cap.—*Liverpool Paper.*

An Account of a Recent Trial at the Old Baily in London, Lord Chief Justice Tindale Presiding.—George Hammond, a portrait painter, was placed at the bar, to be tried on an indictment found against himself by the Grand Jury for the wilful murder, with malice aforethought, of George Baldwin, a rope dancer and mountebank. The prisoner was a man of medium height, but slender form. His eyes were blue and mild. His whole bearing gave evidence of subdued sadness and melancholy resignation He was 41 years of age, had a soft voice, and his appearance and manner bore evidence to his being a man of distinguished education, in spite of the poverty of his dress.

On being called out to plead, the prisoner admitted that he did kill Baldwin, and he deplored the act, adding, however, that on his soul and conscience he did not believe himself guilty. Thereupon a jury was empanelled to try the prisoner. The indictment was then read to the jury, and the act of killing being admitted the government rested their case, and the prisoner was called upon for his defence.

The prisoner then addressed himself to the court and jury.

"My lord," said he, "my justification is to be found in a recital of the facts. Three years ago I lost a daughter then four years of age, the sole memorial of my beloved wife, whom it had pleased God to recall to himself. I lost her but I did not see her die. She disappeared—she was stolen from me. She was a charming child, and but her I had no body in the world to love me. Gentlemen, what I have suffered cannot be described; you cannot comprehend it I have expended in advertising and fruitless searches everything I possessed—furniture, pictures, even to my clothes. All have been sold.

"For three years on foot, I had been seeking for my child all the cities and all the villages in the three kingdoms. As soon as by painting portraits I had succeeded in gaining a little money, I returned to London to commence my advertisements in the newspapers. At length, on Friday, the 14th of April last, I crossed the Smithfield cattle market. In the centre of the market a troupe of mountebanks were performing their feats. Among them a child was turning on its head supported on a halberd. A ray from the soul of its mother must have penetrated my own, for me to have recognised my child in that condition. It was my poor child. Her mother would perhaps have precipitated herself in her arms. As for me a veil passed over my eyes. I knew not how it was—I, habitually gentle, even to weakness, seized him by the clothes—I raised him in the air, then dashed him to the ground—then again; he was dead. Afterwards I repented what I had done. At the moment I regretted that I was able to kill but one."

Lord Chief Justice Tindale—"These are not christian sentiments. How can you expect the court and jury to look with favor on your defence, or God to pardon you, if you cannot forgive."

Prisoner.—"I know, my lord, what will be your judgment, and that of the jury; but God has already pardoned me; I feel it in my heart. You know not, I knew not then—the whole extent of the evil that man has done. When some compassionate people brought me my daughter in prison, she was no longer my child; she was no longer pure and angelic as formerly; she was corrupt, body and soul—her manner, her language, infamous like those with whom she had been living. I did not recognize her myself. Do you comprehend me now? That man had robbed me of the love and soul of my child. And I—I have killed him but once."

Foreman—"My lord, we have agreed on our verdict."

Chief Justice—"I understand you, gentlemen, but the law must take its course. I must sum up the case, and then you will retire to deliberate."

The Chief Justice having summed up the case the jury retired, and in an instant after returned into court with a verdict "Not Guilty."

On the discharge of Hammond, the sheriff was obliged to surround him with an escort. The women were determined to carry him off in triumph. The crowd followed him all the way to his lodgings with deafening shouts of huzzas.

Kissing a Queen.—There is now on exhibition in our print shops an excellent picture of Franklin at the Court of France; not however, critically true to history, if my memory serves me right. In this print Franklin stands, as he ought to, in the foreground, he being the soul of the subject; his plain attire contrasts well with a brilliant court, embroidered from head to foot, and bedizened with diamonds and hair powder. Franklin, I understand, was dressed in secondary homespun, yarn stockings, substantial shoes, and his hair of its native color; not at all conscious of any inferiority, however, but with that self-possession which is the distinguishing trait of well bred people everywhere. His native dignity was his sole decoration. As a stranger, he must have observed the common practice in France, of kissing, even in the streets, and other places, when friends meet, after a short absence, without regard to sex. This kissing, however, is no more than our shaking hands, and is performed by applying one cheek to another—once, twice, or more, according to the intimacy and feeling. It may be called cheek-by-jowling. Franklin may not have observed minutely the *modus* of this practice, but have thought that a kiss was a a kiss; or not thought at all about it.

It is said that he was reminded by one of the dignitaries of the court, that when he was presented he must kiss the Queen, who, it was also said, was a very kissable woman. The Queen approached familiarly and very near—probably impelled by curiosity to see well this handsome savage. Franklin remembering his lesson, without reluctance put it in practice, in the only way he had ever been taught to kiss, and gave the Queen a mighty Yankee buss on the lips, to the great amazement and horrification of the old maids, but to the great amusement of all others—especially the King, who was delighted with this savage simplicity; and it is said that he cried out —"*Encore Bis, Da cappo,*" or "Do it again."—How many more things were said or done, it is not my business now to relate or vouch for. Therefore I only object to the print for not being truly historical, and especially for not having chosen on one of the most remarkable of Franklin's court feats. Some of the wags of Paris had not the most implicit faith in Franklin's simplicity, and said that he knew more than he pretented to.—*Cor. Bost. Transcript.*

Interesting to Dentists.—At the recent Dentists' Convention, held in New York, Dr. Harris, of Baltimore, exhibited an instrument invented by Dr. Putnam, for producing local anasthesia, very useful for extracting teeth without pain.

Dr. Putnam stated that he had extracted three or four thousand teeth with the aid of this instrument. The agent used was ice and salt, and the instrument was so contrived, that the application could be made to the smallest portion of any external part of the body. It was a singular fact, he remarked, that when applied to the gums it produced no pain, as it did to the outer surface of the body. The gums were frozen by the application, and the teeth extracted without the slightest pain, and, with no bad consequences. It required but two minutes to effect the purpose—at most three or four.

The Senate has passed a bill in reference to unoccupied Guano Islands, which is regarded by the agricultural interests of the country with deep solicitude. The bill provides that when any American in a vessel of the same nationality shall discover an island, vacant and unappropriated, containing deposits of guano, he may take possession of it for his own advantage, the eminent domain being reserved to the United States, and provided that the price of guano, when imported into the United States, shall be limited by a certain standard named in the bill. The Navy Department has taken a lively interest in this matter, and has given all the assistance within its power to the attempts from time to time made for securing to the United States some of the numerous unclaimed islands in the Pacific covered with guano. Commodore Mervine in the sailing frigate Independence, set out from San Francisco in December, 1855, last heard from at Honolulu on the 18th of February. Commodore Mervine's instructions were to search for the islands alleged to have been discovered by Capt. Baker of New Bedford, and if they were found, to take possession of them for the United States. There are six other ships of war in the Pacific whose commanders have instructions to search for guano islands.

The Growing West.—Nebraska city, two years ago, was a wild waste, where night was made hideous by the dismal howl of the wolf, and the Indian lodge might occasionally be seen dotting the untrodden grass of the prairies. On two days recently the sale of lots by the organized town proprietors amounted to $10,000. So says the Council Bluffs Bugle.

One year ago the town of Clinton, in Iowa, on the Mississippi, was not known on any map of Iowa. To-day it contains a population of 1,000 souls, and has three hotels, seven dry-goods stores, three grocery stores, two hardware, one furniture, one clothing, one boot and shoe store, one bank, (and another organizing,) one church, one warehouse, two doctors' offices, four lawyers' offices, one brickyard, two lime kilns, two saw-mills, one lumber-yard, and two stone quarries. There are over one hundred buildings that have been erected during the past nine months, and in every direction that the eye turns the frames of other edifices may be seen rising.

Distressing Accounts from Texas.—A letter received by a gentleman in New Orleans from his brother, dated Huntsville, Texas, July 22d, gives the following distressing account of the drought in that section of the State:

"Our prospects in this country are of the gloomiest character. For twelve weeks not a drop of rain has fallen within ten miles of this place. Corn crops have failed entirely. Cotton is nearly gone. Dr. T., a planter here, who expected to have raised 10,000 bushels of corn, told me today that he should have to buy his bread for the ensuing year. He has cut down whole acres of corn merely for the tops and fodder. There are a number of planters who will not realize one peck of corn to the acre. The grass is drying out, and the cattle are suffering to a great extent. It is the topic in every collection of men, and a general consternation prevails throughout the country."

Deseret.—All accounts agree that there is much suffering in the territory of Utah on account of the devastation committed by the grasshoppers. A letter to the St. Louis Republican, from a party of returned Californians who have reached Independence, Mo., by the way of the Salt Lake, says that provisions were scarce and high, and much suffering was experienced by the Mormons the past year, many having lived on roots and other such food. There are a great many very poor and degraded people in the valley. The Mormon authorities are afraid of the United States troops, and have great difficulty in preventing the women from going off with them when they leave. On the overland route buffalo were very numerous, the Indians friendly, and the emigration to California quite large. It is ascertained that at a point where the north and south roads meet, fifteen thousand cattle have passed on the way west. All the parties were in the enjoyment of good health and spirits, and from the appearance of things on the road, would go through with satisfaction to themselves, as grass in the valley of the Humboldt was better than it had ever been seen before.

The following telegraphic dispatch which was recently handed into the telegraph office at Utica, N. Y., to be forwarded, we think is a model of Yankee ingenuity:

"To ——:

"Third Epistle of John, 13 and 14 verses.

(Signed) ——."

By referring to the text, it will be seen that there is quite a respectable letter contained in the verses designated, and a small amount of money saved, viz:

"I had many things to write, but I will not with ink and pen write to thee.

"But trust I shall shortly see thee and we shall speak face to face. Peace to thee. Our friends salute thee. Greet the friends by name."

Third John, 13 and 14 verses.

Artificial Granite.—The Rochester Union says: "We have seen some specimens of this article for building purposes, which have a durable appearance, besides being handsome. The 'granite' is made of a composition of sand and lime. Thorough chemical tests have proven its indestructibility. It is moulded in blocks of five times the size of common bricks, and in admirable shape for building. Each block has a mortice through it, so as to pass a current of air through the centre of the entire wall of the building, and thus prevent frost from entering. The cost of the article, even in New York, is said to be far less than bricks, and it can be laid more rapidly."

A Long and Profitable Job.—Dictionary-making "by authority," like most other public operations, is a nice business for those who have the job, to judge by the following statement from the Paris Univers:

The Commission of the French Academy for compiling a new dictionary was formed in 1836. It is composed of six members, who receive a yearly salary of 1200f., or together, 7200f. It follows that, in the course of twenty years, the six members have drawn a sum of 140,000f. At this day, not only has the Commission not finished the letter A of its dictionary, but it has not gone beyond the adjective *affectionne*. An approximate guess may, therefore, be given as to the period when the Commission will have terminated its labors, and also the expense it will entail on the State.

Cousining.—Nobody dislikes cousins, says an exchange, particularly sweet fascinating female cousins, with beautifully round arms and pouting, ruby lips, but, at the still, small hours, when one would seek the sleepy god's embrace, it is inexpressibly annoying to be cousined by an army of blood thirsty mosquitoes.

Extravagance.—At a hop at Newport, R. I., a few evenings since, a lady from New Orleans, La., wore a boquet of diamonds, pearls, and precious stones, said to be worth $20,000!

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Jr.

THE POLITICAL CONDITION OF MEXICO.

By the latest advices from the border provinces of Mexico, we learn that Vidaurri, the Governor of New Leon, has raised the standard of revolt against the federal government, has refused to obey their positive orders, and in direct violation of the Constitution, has issued a decree uniting under his control the States of New Leon and Cahuila, with the intention, as is supposed, of erecting the long talked of Republic of Sierra Nevada. It was believed that President Comonfort would send a considerable force to compel obedience to the laws and to punish Vidaurri's treason, but it was much feared that the latter had formed a sufficiently strong party to enable him to throw the country into a fresh state of agitation, and to retard the political regeneration of Mexico, so happily and successfully progressing under the wise and prudent administration of Comonfort.

Of the many to whom the reins of power have been entrusted in Mexico during a series of years, President Comonfort is the only one whose administration has fully justified the confidence of the people. Should he be able to maintain the enlightened policy which he has entered upon, he bids fair to rescue his country, by nature so richly endowed, from the wretched condition of ignorance, superstition and corruption into which it had fallen. A careful scrutiny of the character of the new President, as evidenced by his acts since his acceptance of the supreme power, displays a firmness and honesty of purpose, a desire to promote the public good, and an absence of those sordid motives of self-aggrandizement which were the chief characteristics of the conduct of his predecessors, under whose capricious and vacillating dominion, the people were kept in a continual ferment of agitation, the finances of the country squandered and mis-applied, the grossest corruption existing in every department of the State, and they who, by their social position were entitled to a voice in the government and might have exercised a salutary influence, kept entirely aloof, from apathetic indifference or despair. The task imposed upon him was one of no ordinary magnitude or difficulty, and its accomplishment must necessarily be the work of years, of extreme diligence and inflexible patriotism. The bold and energetic manner in which he suppressed the insurrection at Puebla, the temperate though decided way in which he dealt with the rebels, the effectual measures which he took to break down the wide-spread power and insatiable cupidity of a shamelessly corrupt and seditious clergy, and the wholesale reforms he has introduced into the financial and political administration of the country, entitle him to a high meed of praise, while they furnish the best proof of his ability as a statesman. It was feared that his decree confiscating the immense property of the church and the other religious corporation, and applying the proceeds towards the expenses of the war, the indemnity of private citizens for losses sustained from Haroy Tamariz and his followers, and the expenses of the government, would not receive popular sanction. The result has proved that these fears were groundless, and that the act, so far from alienating the support of the people, has contributed largely towards dissipating that superstitious dread of the priesthood by which the Mexicans were previously held in subjection by their spiritual tyrants,—towards loosening that absolute sway which the church exercised over the consciences and acts of the population,—and towards proving that priests, like all other citizens, are amenable to the laws and liable to punishment if found guilty of their infraction.—Hitherto the anathemas hurled unsparingly against the government by the Archbishop of Puebla and others of the clergy, have not produced any injurious effect, but they have not abandoned the contest, and it will undoubtedly require all Comonfort's energy and determination to hold his ground against such insidious and unscrupulous foes, who have always been the prime movers in every insurrection, and whose complicity in the affair of Puebla was not denied by the Archbishop himself. Concerning the enormous wealth of the Mexican clergy, some very valuable and instructive statistical information is furnished in a work recently published by Senor Lerdo de Tejada, at present at the head of the Finance Department, extracts from which have been published in the *Trait d'Union*. After enumerating the several classes of the clerical revenue, he says:

"We may affirm, without the danger of falling into a serious mistake, that the whole amount of what the clergy absorb over the whole extent of the republic in revenues, derived from tithes, parochial rights, alms, masses, religious solemnities and the sale of devotional objects, is equivalent, at least, to six or eight millions of dollars yearly. As to the property belonging to a portion of the same clergy, some writers have estimated it as amounting to the half of all the real property of the nation; others have stated it as amounting to only a third of it.

"But without considering the greater or less exactness of all these valuations, it may be safely affirmed that the total amount of ecclesiastical property, consisting of foundations of *capellanias* or other pious depositions, houses and churches destined for the service of religion and its ministers, and lastly, of real estate, both in the cities and country, belonging in whole or part to different religious corporations, comprising therein the fraternities and arch fraternities, which, although not forming a part of the ecclesiastical order itself, had for object their support, still exceeds $250,000,000 or $300,000,000, notwithstanding the great diminution which the said property has undergone for several years past. In the city of Mexico alone, whose five thousand houses, added to the churches and other public buildings, cannot be estimated at less than eighty millions of dollars, more than half of these properties belong to the clergy."

According to Senor de Tejada, the clergy consists of 4,615 individuals throughout the whole of Mexico, with a revenue of $20,000,000 annually, while the population of the Republic amounts to 7,859,594 souls; and the revenues at the disposal of the Government to support the nation do not exceed $15,000,000. These figures in themselves are sufficient to justify Comonfort's decree striking down this overwhelming power, which has always been employed to retard rather than advance the progress and prosperity of the State.

The new Constitution recently enacted by the Congress of the Republic is exceedingly liberal, and more republican in its tenor and effect than any constitution which ever existed in Mexico, and contains a clause providing for the toleration of all religions, which, after three days' discussion by Congress, although opposed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was adopted by a vote of 93 to 5.

We sincerely trust that Comonfort, aided by those patriotic citizens who now support him, and who have evinced such a laudable desire faithfully and fearlessly to perform their duty to their country, will be enabled to carry out the good work that they have so ably commenced—that they may effect an easy triumph over Vidaurri's rebellion and the seditious intrigues of the clergy, so that they may be able to devote their entire time and energies to the establishment of a liberal and stable government, the peaceful development of the resources of the country, and the maintenance of public order and tranquility.

LAW REFORM IN ENGLAND.

A very important and long-desired measure of reform has recently passed the British House of Lords relative to the law of matrimony and divorce, which it is hoped will become the law of the land before the prorogation of Parliament. According to the old law a woman separated from her husband by decree of the ecclesiastical courts for his adultery or cruel treatment was not competent to perform any legal contract, had no legal existence, and, if her person or reputation was attacked, had no power to enter a suit for damages in any civil court. If she were to acquire or inherit any personal property, it would at once become the property of the husband, and were she to acquire any real estate, by bequest or otherwise, the husband was entitled to a life interest in it. According to this law a perfectly blameless woman, forced to quit her husband's roof by his brutality or infidelity—the justice of her complaint and of her conduct being ratified by the proper tribunal—was most cruelly punished, morally and legally, for another's guilt. It is not possible to imagine a more distressing condition. The new bill framed by Lord Lydhurst does away with this gross injustice, and provides that a woman separated from her husband by decree of an ecclesiastical court is entitled to hold property in her own right free from her husband's control, and enables her to bequeath or dispose of it as she thinks proper, and gives her, to all intents and purposes, the same rights as an unmarried woman. The bill also provides for the establishment of a new court for the trial of divorce cases, to be composed of the Chancellor, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the Dean of the Arches, (the principal ecclesiastical judge.) In cases where a mere divorce *mensa et thoro* is sought, the ecclesiastical judge is to be empowered, as at present, to decide, with a right of appeal from his decision to the full court, and again from the court to the House of Lords. Cases where the party desires a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* are to be tried by all the judges or a quorum of them, with an appeal to the House of Lords only upon a point of law, their decision upon matters of fact being irreversible. Heretofore a divorce dissolving the marriage tie was only obtainable after a trial before the House of Peers and the passage of a special act of Parliament, at an expense varying from $5,000 to $10,000, so that a person not in the position to spend the sum of money, no matter how strong his case, no matter how great the injury inflicted upon him, was legally compelled to bear it, not having money enough to purchase relief.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Young Adventurers.—A youth seven years of age, having in charge a brother and sister younger, came up on the Western World, says the Detroit Advertiser, bound for Wisconsin. They are from Oregon, where their parents, whose names were King, were killed by the Indians, last winter. These children were with their parents, when they were killed, and narrowly escaped death. An Indian levelled and snapped four times at the eldest, but the gun missed fire, and the boy escaped. His mother as she lay dying of her wounds, gave him directions for reaching their home which he pursued, after she was dead, and by the aid of an old friendly Indian, succeeded. His care of his little brother and sister was so paternal and manly, that it excited admiration wherever he went, and at San Francisco a benefit was given him at the Theatre, from which he realized $1,000. Whatever may be his future career, it is certain that, thus far, John R. King has led an eventful life. The Rochester Democrat adds: "Our readers will remember the story about the lad whose mother told him to take the baby and his little brother to a neighbor's house, while she remained behind to protect their dwelling from the Indians who surrounded it—how the neighbor had fled, and how he led his brother and carried the baby for miles, and was finally saved with them, and taken on board a government vessel. The uncle in Wisconsin has adopted the brave lad and his brother and sister. They recently passed through here on their way to that far home."

THOMAS J. ROBINSON will resume his school on MONDAY the 18th inst., at the House next above Mr. John Baker's residence on Rowan Street.

Aug. 11, 1856. 29-3t

HEAD QUARTERS,
34th REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA,
SUMMERVILLE, Aug. 15, 1856.

THE Officers and Privates of said Regiment are hereby notified that an election will be held at the residence of James W. McAlister, (the usual place of Regimental parade), on SATURDAY the 6th day of September next, to fill the office of Major, vacated by resignation of Maj. Shaw.

By order of K. Murchison, Col. Commandant.
31-4t] J. W. McLEOD, Adjutant.

CLINTON
FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 8th of SEPTEMBER.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. Stradella will continue in charge of the Music Department; and Mrs. Stradella the Department of Painting, &c.

H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Clinton, July 25, 1856. 30-tf

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER,
Hoofland's German Bitters,
Barry's Tricopherous.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE
July 17. 22-tf

CASTOR OIL.

EAST India Castor Oil in bottles, of superior quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE
July 17. 22-tf

TURNIP SEED.

RED TOP STRAP LEAF;
Large English Norfolk,
" Flat Dutch;
Ruta Baga,
Just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH
July 30. 26-tf

TEAS! TEAS!!

OOLONG, HYSON, and IMPERIAL TEAS, just rec'd and for sale by J. N. SMITH
July 30. 26-tf

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE subscribers desire during the month of August to make their usual annual settlements. Those indebted will have their accounts presented. Their creditors will please present theirs.

E. J. HALE & SON
June 30, 1856.

TURNIP SEED,

FRESH and genuine, just received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
July 17. 22-tf

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1856.

COMPARISON INSTITUTED.

The Hon. Warren Winslow, in his speech delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 11th of July, on the subject of the assault on Sumner, has the following, which we commend to the attention of our readers—not only the remarks of Mr. W. but the statistics which he so eloquently introduces to the public notice:

"Sir, we ought to save this Union. The loftiest motives press upon us; the noblest incentives influence us; our reverence for our ancestors demands it; our own future fame invokes it. Throughout the civilized world, strong nerves tremble, and stout hearts quake, for the final result of this last experiment of man's capacity for self-government. Age after age, in the dim vista of the shadowy future, gaze at us with anxiety and solicitude. If the Union be worth preserving, it is worth taking pains to preserve. I profess no idolatrous love for it; I cherish it for the good it has done, and for the good it may yet do. It has given us peace at home, unexampled prosperity, and a name among the nations. It has gained us respect abroad, and assured us security from aggression. I have never yielded to that sentiment springing from mawkish sensibility, that we should not calculate its value. I think we can never too often go into the reckoning; it will bear investigation. I was much impressed with some statistics with regard to my own honored State and the State of Massachusetts, which met my eye in the columns of an able political journal, showing the great comparative advantages to both of the Union of these States. I will read them. The Richmond Enquirer says of Massachusetts and North Carolina:"

"We think every sensible man in Massachusetts, after comparing the census of his own State with that of North Carolina, whether he be actuated by selfish policy or enlarged philanthropy, will arise from the comparison a warm friend of the Union as it is. The statistics which we shall cite might, of themselves, induce the belief that the Bay State was only productive of criminals and paupers. But it is well known that, despite her fanaticism, she is wealthy, enlightened, industrious, and energetic. Her commerce and manufactures supply her with the produets of agriculture. Disunion would cripple those resources, and probably expel her industry, skill, and capital to better markets and more congenial climes. The population of Massachusetts in 1850 was (in round numbers) 1,000,000, that of North Carolina 870,000. Massachusetts produced 34,000 bushels of wheat, 2,345,000 bushels of Indian corn, and 3,585,000 bushels of potatoes, 81,000 hogs, 42,000 horses and mules, and 260,000 cattle. The productions of North Carolina, in proportion to population, were about ten times as great. They produced 2,130,000 bushels of wheat, 27,000,000 bushels of Indian corn, 5,700,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,800,000 hogs, 174,400 horses and mules, and 693,000 cattle. What a field she exhibits for Massachusetts commerce and manufactures! Yet she would fare better in case of a disunion than Massachusetts, for she produces all the necessaries of life, and might produce its luxuries within herself.

"The statistics of crime and pauperism exhibit quite as startling a difference in favor of North Carolina, and prove that she can and does attend to the moral and physical condition of her people, and needs no foreign prompting or interference. Before quoting those statistics, we would remark, that fuel, so dear and so much needed in Massachusetts, is at every man's door in North Carolina, without money and without price—for there are few towns in that State. In Massachusetts, in 1850, there were 15,700 paupers; in North Carolina, 1,900. In Massachusetts, criminals convicted in 1850, 7,000; in North Carolina, 600. In prisons, in Massachusetts, 1,000; in North Carolina, 44. In jails in Massachusetts, 1,000; in North Carolina, 34. In penitentaries in Massachusetts, 431; in North Carolina, 14. Odd-Fellows' charities in Massachusetts, $264,000; in North Carolina, $10,000.

"We think that these statistics deserve the serious study of every Christian, patriot, and philanthropist in the Union."

"Sir, I cannot help thinking that, if the energies of our politicians were devoted to the compilation of statistics like these, in good Anglo-Saxon, and to their circulation in New England among the class of people who have everything to lose and nothing to gain by disunion, who will have to bear the burdens without sharing in the honors of a new Confederacy, it would be much more patriotic and profitable than the translation into rich German of speeches upon Kansas, reflecting upon the institutions of the South and their circulation in the prairie States of the Northeast."

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

The Panama Herald of August 4th, which came to hand last night, has the following intelligence from Nicaragua:

We are in possession of private reliable advices from Nicaragua of the highest importance. Walker's position is a most precarious one. He has only twelve hundred followers, all told, whilst Rivas, who still contends that he is President, is fortifying himself at Cascndagua, and has already three thousand well-armed troops. He has the sympathy of the entire country, except the few Americans who still adhere to Walker, and his countrymen are daily rushing to his standard. Honduras and Guatemala are organizing forces to invade Nicaragua and drive Walker from the country; and it is understood that as soon as the dry season resumes, now near at hand, they will make a descent on Nicaragua. Rivas will of course receive their sympathy and co-operation, as Walker is now regarded by the people of Nicaragua as a usurper. At first they were disposed to look upon him as their deliverer; but his many blunders and acts of cruelty have induced them to change their minds with regard to his character, aims, and purposes.

The circular which accompanies our steamer edition, [not received at this office,] written and signed by Americans who are or were prisoners in Costa Rica, sets forth some of the causes of Walker's unpopularity, and is, we presume about the only truthful account of his doings in Nicaragua that has gone on to the United States, as no accounts have reached there lately except those that have appeared in Walker's own organ. The people of the United States have been deluded and misled with regard to Walker's true character and the ends he has in view, and the sooner their minds are disabused the better for the cause of truth and humanity, as it may have the effect of restraining young men from going to that sickly and inhospitable clime.

The causes that impelled Walker to go to Nicaragua no longer exist. The people of the country no longer want him, and as he went there upon their invitation, as he alleges, he should now leave, since by his acts of cruelty he has driven them from his support. They prefer one of their own countrymen to preside over them; and hence they cling to Rivas.

Barn Burnt by Lightning.—We have just learned that one night in the early part of this week the barn of Mr. Samuel Coble caught fire, from lightning, and was entirely consumed. We regret to learn that a number of horses perished in the flames. Mr. C. also lost a large quantity of wheat, oats, hay, &c. These are all the particulars we have heard.—*Greens. Patriot.*

THE ELECTION.—Returns have been received from all but nine counties—Carteret, Cherokee, Currituck, Davie, Gaston, Hyde, Jackson, Macon and Watauga. Gov. Bragg's majority 2 years ago was 2,035; in the counties heard from, it is now about 12,000. The counties still to hear from will probably increase that majority.

The vote cast is probably the largest ever polled in the State.

When the official returns are received we will re-publish our table for future reference.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Elections for members of the 35th Congress have been already held in three States—Missouri, Arkansas, and Iowa. They have resulted very favorably to the Democracy.

In Missouri, 4 Democrats, 1 Benton Democrat, and 2 Americans have been elected.

In Arkansas, 2 Democrats.

In Iowa, 1 Democrat, and 1 Republican.

Total; 7 Democrats and 4 opposition. Present Congress 4 Democrats and 7 opposition.

A POLITICAL WEATHERCOCK.—The Hon. Percy Walker, member of Congress from the Mobile, Ala. District, has been defining his political position again. He does it so often that it is somewhat difficult to keep the run of him. This time he is a Buchanan man, but it is not at all improbable that he may have occasion to re-define himself.

Two years ago he was a thorough Democrat. We suppose he was not appreciated by that party, so he turned Know Nothing, was elected to Congress as a thorough Know Nothing, and became an especial pet of his party in Alabama and elsewhere. He had not been in Washington long before he pitched into the party by which he was elected on account of its leading principle—opposition to the Roman Catholics.

He was sent to Philadelphia to represent his State in the National K. N. Convention. He retired from that body because the platform didn't suit him. He went back to the Convention and was hugged, wept over, and re-introduced into the Know Nothing Church, by Parson Brownlow, because he was willing to go for Fillmore with or without any platform. He went back to Washington, and has finally refused to support Mr. Fillmore because the platform don't suit him.

The history of Mr. Walker is that of a great many other members of his party. They went into the party supposing it to be the strong side. They go out of it because they suppose the Democracy to be the strong side.

We have heard a great deal of abuse of the Whigs who have chosen to stand by their party and their principles. They have been pretty generally denounced as renegade Whigs, as Democrats, or as intending speedily to become so. Of course all this is gammon and intended for effect. The converts from Whiggery to Democracy in this section of the State (whose names have been figuring in the papers,) have been with scarcely an exception not old line Whigs but members of the American party. We suppose it is the same case elsewhere.

For ourselves, we have been content to remain Whigs, and Whigs only. We are in a great minority, it is true; but a minority has no terrors for us, nor for those gallant men in every section of the Union who have suffered abuse, misrepresentation, and ridicule, rather than abandon the principles that are dear to them, and the party which is still good enough for them.

MISSISSIPPI.—A private letter from Mississippi, to a gentleman in an adjoining county, says:

"Our country for the past few years has been remarkably healthy, but it appears that we are going to have some sickness this year, as several cases have already appeared among us.

"Crops are not very promising. The spring was very wet and now we are suffering very much for rain. The wheat crop almost entirely failed. Our country, I think, at this time wears a promising aspect, though we are somewhat in the rear.

"The Great Northern Rail Road leading from New Orleans to Nashville, by way of Jackson, Grenada, Holly Springs, &c., is in fair progress, and we expect the cars along during 1857. The grading is nearly all done and the cars are running as far south as Holly Springs, and as far north as Canton in Madison county, leaving a space between these places of some 160 miles. They are now laying the iron on this portion and we look for the cars with great anxiety; this road runs within 2 miles of my place. When the Road gets into operation I can eat breakfast at Coffeeville on Sunday morning and sup with you on Wednesday evening. In consequence of this Road land has advanced considerably. There is no land selling now for less than $10 per acre, and very little at that. There are several Roads in the course of construction, and a spirit of general improvement seems to pervade the country. Female education in particular is receiving that attention in this State which it justly claims.

"Political excitement is now being kindled, and the coming canvass will be one of no ordinary interest. This State is strong Democratic, and before the nomination of Col. Fremont the democratic papers were loud in their brags on the success of Buchanan. But of late, seeing the movements at the North, and coming to the just conclusion that the contest will be between Fillmore and Fremont, a great many of them have come over, and it is to be hoped that the whole South will come over to the support of Fillmore. I feel every imaginable solicitude in the success of Mr. Fillmore. We have tried him and found him sound to the heart."

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—The Washington Union says: "We are authorized to bet two thousand five hundred dollars that the State of Illinois will cast her electoral vote for Buchanan in November next. If the sum is deemed too small, we are furthermore authorized to increase the bet to five thousand dollars."

We think the Union would better subserve the cause of good morals by discountenancing all such bad practices.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13, 1856.

Leaving home in a more feeble state of health than I am accustomed to, the journey to New York, without stopping, pretty well used me up, so that I have not felt like writing a line to the Observer. The disastrous result of the elections has not tended to elevate my spirits. I had but little doubt, indeed, of the democrats carry our State, but not by such a majority, either for Governor or Legislature, as appears probable, from the telegraphic despatches received here. The loss of Kentucky, too, is a deplorable one, so far as we can see the future effect of present events. And upon the back of all these, come the defection from Fillmore of some leading politicians, whose influence must be considerable in their different spheres of action. It is quite possible that Mr. Fillmore may be withdrawn, or may withdraw himself, under these accumulated disasters. But my own wish is, that he may remain a candidate, that his admirers may have an opportunity of voting for him, and not be driven to the necessity of standing neutral or of selecting between two candidates, both so unacceptable to them as Buchanan and Fremont. So far as the South is concerned, it would be a matter of less importance. But in some of the Northern States, New York for instance, I am inclined to believe that the withdrawal of Mr. Fillmore would give the vote to Fremont. This, however, is mere conjecture.

About 9 o'clock last night I heard a considerable noise near my Hotel, and on looking out found that a Fillmore meeting was in full blast. I joined the crowd for a half hour; found a man mounted on a box on the pavement speaking away with all his might, and making violent and ungraceful gestures, to a crowd of some hundreds. I made repeated inquiries, but nobody could tell me who he was. When he got through a very indifferent speech, I heard a shouting up stairs, and following the stream up, found a large room, "Constitution Hall," pretty well filled with probably 500 people, standing and sitting, smoking and talking, going out and coming in, whilst another "forcible feeble" orator was just closing his speech. After a short intermission, and various calls, a shockingly bewhiskered gentleman from Kentucky was introduced, and made a speech of about equal feebleness with his predecessors. In the midst of it I left. Afterwards I saw a procession of a Fillmore Club from some other part of the city march up. The shouts, cheers, and other evidences of enthusiasm, were very great, throughout the evening.

There was a Fremont meeting on the opposite side of Broadway, but I believe it was small. I was too much wearied to go to look at it.

Crops along the road which I travelled look generally poor. I think the best corn I saw was in our own county, from Fayetteville to Owenville.

This city does not appear to be as much thronged as usual at this season, though a very busy season is expected to commence this week.

NEW YORK.—The State Convention of old line Whigs met in Albany on the 14th, and was presided over by the Hon. Francis Granger. There were about 800 delegates in attendance, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. An address and a series of resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

The address refers to the novel position of the Whigs of New York, who find themselves for the first time without a candidate for the highest office within the gift of a free people. It declares that the National Whigs have no regrets for the past, as they have always done their duty. It reviews the three candidates before the country, setting forth strongly that Whigs cannot support Mr. Buchanan because of his principles, nor Mr. Fremont, because he is the candidate of a party sectional in spirit. It then declares that in Mr. Fillmore's late administration all Whigs have just cause to take pride, and expresses the fullest confidence in him "as a national and conservative statesman." It continues as follows:—"Domestic tranquility is what the country now specially and almost solely needs, and it is that which will not result from the election of either of the other candidates. Mr. Fillmore's election will secure the restoration of peace at home and the perpetuation of peace abroad. We are told, however, that he is no longer a straight Whig! Be it so. What then? Is Mr. Buchanan a Whig or Mr. Fremont? The gulf between us as Whigs and Mr. Buchanan, or Mr. Fremont, is immeasurably wider than it is between us and Mr. Fillmore. He is a Whig and something more. We are Whigs and nothing else, and it is to be distinctly understood that it is not the something more that recommends Mr. Fillmore to us (who still maintain our Whig principles, Whig character, and Whig organization) but the certainty that of the Candidates to whom our choice is necessarily confined, he is far in advance in those attributes of public character, which we deem essential in a Presidential Candidate at this crisis. We no more endorse, by this selection from the Candidates, the platform of the party we believe it to be our duty to support, than we do the platform of the Democratic or Republican party." The address declares the conviction that Fillmore stands a chance of election while Mr. Fremont's chances are hopeless, and concludes by declaring the intention to maintain the organization with every confidence in the result.

The following are the resolutions:

Whereas, The Old Line Whigs of the State of New York have, in mass convention, duly considered their position as Whigs in connection with their duty to the country in the present crisis, and have candidly examined also the merits of the three presidential candidates now before the people, and the probable consequences of either, therefore

Resolved, That we cannot support Mr. Buchanan, because we believe that an administration established upon the Cincinnati platform, would perpetuate internal agitation, and endanger our amicable relations with foreign powers.

Resolved, That we will oppose to the utmost extent of our ability the election of Mr. Fremont; that he is not qualified for the Presidency of this Union, because we firmly believe his election would increase the internal strife, and that the party he represents, is in spirit, sectional, and inevitably tends to disunion.

Resolved, That in the election of Millard Fillmore, we find a sure guarantee that domestic agitation would be quelled, harmony between the States restored, peace with foreign nations secured, and the interests of agriculture, commerce, and the manufacturer promoted; and therefore, that we will labor unitedly and earnestly for his election.

Resolved, That while thus lending our aid to promote the election of the American candidates, Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, as the conviction that such is our solemn duty, we nevertheless retain inviolate our cherished Whig principles and our Whig organization, and as soon after the present contest as may be convenient that we will resume our separate party action.

Resolved, That the Whig State Central Committee be and they are hereby required to take measures at an early day to secure the appointment of a county committee, in each county of the State, with power to appoint town committees, and that such committees be earnestly requested to co-operate during the present campaign with all other organizations friendly to the election of Fillmore and Donelson.

One hundred thousand copies of the address and resolutions were ordered to be printed and circulated.

Delegates to the Whig National Convention at Baltimore were appointed, consisting of Francis Granger, Washington Hunt, Hiram Ketchum and Henry Grinnell, for the State at large, and two from each of the 33 districts.

WILMINGTON.—A vote of the citizens was taken on Wednesday last, in regard to authorizing an unconditional subscription of $200,000 to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road. The vote resulted as follows: For Subscription 470, No Subscription 57.

A GOOD PRICE.—The Wilmington Herald states that the first bale of new Cotton, which was received there a few days ago, was sold for 15 cents per lb.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, the bill to regulate the compensation of members of Congress was passed. The bill fixes the compensation at $2500 per annum in addition to the mileage allowed by existing laws.

On Thursday, the bill for continuing the improvement of Desmoines rapids was again considered, but failed to pass over the President's veto. The vote was 32 to 17—not two-thirds.

On Friday, nothing of general importance was acted upon.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, the day was consumed in the consideration of the Senate amendments to the executive, legislative, and judicial appropriation bill. The House refused to concur in two amendments to the naval appropriation bill.

On Thursday, the House adhered to its amendments to the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill.

The bill from the Senate, providing for the payment of the amount expended by California in suppressing Indian hostilities, was laid on the table by a majority of 32.

On Friday, a bill to regulate the diplomatic and consular system of the United States was passed.

The Senate bill regulating the compensation of members of Congress was passed, after being amended so as to fix the pay at $6000 for the Congress, or $3000 a year—to take effect from the beginning of the present Congress. This was agreed to by the Senate, and now only requires the President's sanction to become a law.

Committees of conference were appointed as to the disagreeing votes between the two Houses on the appropriation bills.

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—Rev. S. M. Frost, formerly of this place, now of Wilmington, has been appointed President of this institution, *vice* Dr. Closs resigned.

On Friday last a runaway negro camp was discovered on an "island," in Big Swamp, situated between Bladen and Robeson counties. On Saturday morning a company of twelve or fifteen started out to hunt them, and after starting them from their camp, one of the negroes fired at Mr. David C. Lewis, wounding him, from the effects of which he died on Sunday morning. On Friday, a man named Taylor was shot at twice from the same place, but missed. The negroes had cleared a place for a garden, had cows, &c., in the swamp—none arrested. The swamp is about four miles wide, and almost impenetrable.

Wil. Jour.

After a long and protracted season of drought, we have at length been blessed with copious showers of rain; and, although we fear the corn crop is injured beyond redemption, the rain will be greatly beneficial to garden vegetation. There is abundant reason for gratitude to the Giver of all good for this much needed and much wished-for blessing.—*Winston Sentinel.*

The Drought.—In this and the adjoining counties, and other portions of the country, an unusually long drought has prevailed, and we fear the corn crop has been cut off very much—some incline to think one half. In this immediate neighborhood, we have not suffered so severely, having had occasional refreshing showers, at least sufficient to keep vegetation alive, and having had a good "season" on Tuesday night with a prospect of more rain, the corn crop may yet be greatly benefited. The first crop of grass, the crops of wheat, rye and oats have been very good, so that we anticipate no famine, although prices may rule high.—*Salem Press.*

Jail Broke.—On Sunday night last the Jail of Guilford county was broken open, and four prisoners, to wit: Thomas Walker, James R. Clapp, Calvin Duncan and Claren Duncan, made their escape, and have not since been heard of. The Sheriff has offered liberal rewards for their apprehension.—*Greens. Patriot.*

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

The steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall, has arrived, with San Francisco dates of July 21—a fortnight later.

The Ariel brings the California mails, and $1,470,000 in treasure.

All was quiet on the Isthmus. The sloop-of-war St. Mary's was still at Panama, and the Saratoga was at Aspinwall—all well on board.

The Vigilance Committee continued to hold sway in San Francisco. Nothing of moment had transpired during the fortnight.

A controversy was pending between certain parties and the governor relative to an arrangement with the committee, that they may deliver up Terry, and cease to exercise authority. Nothing, however, had been accomplished.

Hopkins, who was stabbed by Terry, was convalescing, after having been despaired of.

The fate of the Judge was yet undecided.

The exportation of offensive parties continued.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15th.

The rumor that the Cabinet has ordered a discontinuance of the Kansas prosecutions is not correct.

It is said that the President has appointed Daniel Ratcliffe Assistant Solicitor to the Court of Claims.

There is no truth in the rumor that Secretary Dobbin is to succeed Judge Mason as Minister to France.

The Affairs in Kansas.—The reference in the House of Representatives yesterday to the probability of a dismissal of the prosecutions in Kansas for treason excited much interest and inquiry. The report may be regarded rather as the anticipation of a fact than of its present existence. But the statement was made with no small degree of confidence that a release will be made, at no distant day, of all persons charged with political offences; or with what has been strangely enough called "constructive treason." The report of the removal of the United States judges in Kansas is, we believe, premature, if not altogether unfounded.—*Nat. Int.*

ST. LOUIS, August 14.

Missouri Politics.—The Democrat announces the withdrawal by the Benton Democracy of their electoral ticket in favor of the anti-Bentonites, but without giving up their past principles and doctrines.

WATERVILLE, August 13.

Maine Politics.—Democratic and Whig mass meetings were held here yesterday. There are strong symptoms of a coalition. At the latter a letter was read from Rufus Choate, favoring Buchanan.

Occultation.—On the morning of Tuesday, the 19th, at about one o'clock, there will be an occultation of Jupiter with the Moon, the star being hidden nearly an hour. Occultations of planets are comparatively rare, and are looked for with no little interest by astronomers.

A tremendous meeting of the friends of Fillmore and Donelson was held in Baltimore last Tuesday evening. A series of patriotic resolutions were read and unanimously adopted, when Gen. Sam. Houston was introduced, and spoke at some length in favor of the American nominees. During his remarks he introduced a number of amusing anecdotes, and was repeatedly and loudly cheered to the end.

Who will Wheel the Apples?—It is said that Maj. Poore's wager has been taken, namely—that if Fillmore does not receive more votes than Fremont in Massachusetts, he, Poore, will wheel a barrel of apples on a wheelbarrow from Newburyport to Boston, or, if Fillmore receives the most, the taker of the best shall convey the apples in the same way from Boston to Newburyport.

Naval.—By the late arrival from the Isthmus of Panama we learn that the United States ship *Independence,* for whose safety some fears have been expressed in the newspapers, had returned to Valparaiso.

Anecdote of Lord Stirling.—"Lafayette told a camp anecdote of the revolution one morning at the President's (Monroe's) breakfast table of such gout," writes his friend Morris, "that I think Pope ought to have it in his budget. Hay asked him whether Lord Stirling was really nobleman by birth, or only a Lord by courtesy." The Marquis said he did not know how that was, but that there never was a lord that was prouder of his title; that no one could say "lord" or "lordship" in his hearing, but he thought that he was the person spoken to or spoken of. In proof of which he stated that one of Stirling's soldiers was sentenced to be shot, for some offence, and as the poor devil was going to the place of the execution, with his arms manacled behind him, he raised his eyes to Heaven, and, in the agony of his despair, exclaimed, "Lord have mercy on me!" Says Stirling, with all the importance of Jupiter, with both cheeks puffed up with rage, "I'll be damned if I do," imagining that he, alone, could be the object of the ejaculation. It was extremely well told, and produced a high effect.

Mobile Tribune.

Increase of Importations.—The increase of foreign imports at the port of New York alone, for the first seven months of 1856, over the corresponding months of 1855, is, in round numbers, *fifty millions of dollars.* The exports of domestic produce from the same port, during the last seven months, exceed those of the corresponding months of last year only fourteen millions, while the entire exports surpass the entire exports of the first seven months of 1855 but ten millions.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 18.

BACON—	13	a 14	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba	45	a 46
CANDLES—E. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5¾	a 5¾
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a	1 10
COFFEE—Rio	13	a 14	Tanners'	75 a	1 00
Laguira	14	a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Lis'p. sack	1 55 a	1 60
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a	0 00
Fair to Good	12	a	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	9½	a 10	Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb.	12½ a	15
Gunny	20	a	SHOT—		
Dundee	18	a 20	Com. pr bag	2 25 a	0 00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a	0 00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a	00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	50 a	60
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C Whiskey	45 a	48
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	37 a	40
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E Rum	60 a	65
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a	2 50
Family	8 50	a 6 00	Fr. Brandy	1 00 a	6 00
Superfine	8 00	a 0 00	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	7 50	a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a	2 00
Scratched	7 00	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13	a
Corn	75	a	Crushed	13	a 13½
Wheat	1 10	a 1 20	St. Croix	12	a 12½
Oats	40	a 00	Porto Rico	10½	a 11
Peas	65	a 70	New Orleans	10	a 11
Rye	75	a 0 00	TALLOW—	12	a 12
HIDES—Dry	10	a 00	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00	a 00
IRON—			Manufactured	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD-	$2½ a	$2½
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0	a 5	8 x 10	$2½ a	$2½
LARD—	12	a 14	10 x 12	$2¾ a	00
LEAD—	8½	a 00	WOOL—	17	a 18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon, market quite firm.

Cotton, all good grades in demand.

Flour, on Saturday sales were quite irregular; some sales as high as 8 75. To-day market unsettled.

Corn steady.

N. C. Brandy and Whiskey scarce and wanted. We do not alter our figures, from the fact that we hear of no sales.

Cotton Bagging has advanced and we would remark that it may go higher.

Turpentine—yellow 2 55, virgin 2 45; Spirits 35.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Corn 63 and 64½ cts per bushel. Virgin and yellow dip Turpentine 3 15. Spirits 40. Timber, three rafts sold at $9 per M.

At Charleston, Cotton 10 to 12⅛. Corn 75 to 80.

At New York, Cotton ¼ lower. Sales 1200 bales. Southern Corn 64.

Total receipts Cotton, 3,483,932 bales, against 2,772,422 last year. Increase 711,510.

DIED,

In this town, 12th inst., FRANCES EMMA, daughter of John D. and Sarah Callais, aged six years, one month and six days.

In Robeson county, 22d ult., of dropsy of the chest, Mr. JAMES BARKER, aged 80 years.

In Robeson county, 5th inst., Mrs. SARAH CRAWFORD, in the 73d year of her age.

In the vicinity of Elizabethtown, N. C., on the night of the 6th inst., after a short and very painful illness Mr. S. D. BRYAN, aged about 24 years. Mr. B. was a young man of promise, and very highly respected for his probity and manly qualities; but a few days before his death, no one did fairer for a long life than he; but such is the order of things, that the family and friends which doated on him so much, are thus unexpectedly overwhelmed with grief, at the visitation of the angel of death, at whose touch we must all depart. Com.

In Leon county, Florida, on the 21st July, MYRA A., daughter of J. Q. and N. E. Cromartie, aged 5 years 2 months and 28 days.

At her father's residence, in Kemper county, Miss., on the 2d inst, after a short illness, Miss MARY ANN RUSH, daughter of Wm. C. Rush, Esq., in the 16th year of her age. She had just returned from Summerfield Institute, where she had been at school for the last 10 months. Her friends are consoled that she died happy and with a well grounded hope of blissful immortality.—Com.

Exchange papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. August 17, Str Flora McDonald and 2 Tows, with goods for G W Williams & Co, S J Hinsdale, D Murchison & Son, Rockfih Co Worth & Utley, J W Farish, A A McKethan, Smith & Farish, R Reives, J M Worth & Son, C F & D R Nav Co, H Lallyroon & Co, Jackson & Leach, C Goddard, J M Vann, Beaver Creek Co, Rev Wm Harris, D Murphy, N M Hill, Murchison, Reid & Co, N Mark.

SALT ON CONSIGNMENT.

498 SACKS SALT stored in Campbellton, which I want to sell this week.

JAS. G. COOK.

Aug. 18. 31-2t

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on MONDAY of September County Court, at the Market House, the following likely Negroes:

Mary aged	28.	Eliza aged	24.
Dave "	13.	John "	10.
William "	7 or 8.	Cicero "	4.

Possession given the 1st Jan'y, 1857. Terms, three months' credit for approved notes.

THOMAS RHODES.

Aug. 11, 1856. 31-ts

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Company will take place on THURSDAY, the 28th August, at 12 o'clock, in the Town Hall in Fayetteville.

J. G. COOK, President.

Aug. 15. 31-tm

TAKE NOTICE,—$5 Reward.

STRAYED from Dr. Ira Davis, 4 or 5 weeks since, 20 miles above this place, a RED HOUND DOG, called "Red," common size and well formed, and very smooth tongued. The above Reward will be paid for the dog or information that will recover him, with my thanks also. J. WADDILL, Jr., Fayetteville.

Aug. 16. 31-4w

NOTICE.

TO the Magistrates of Harnett County: You are hereby notified to attend at Summerville, on Monday, the 8th of September, for the transaction of County business. G. W. PEGRAM, Clerk.

Aug. 16, 1856. 31-3t

☞ The friends of J. E. BRYAN present his name as a candidate for the LIEUTENANT COLONELCY of the 33d Regiment. Election the 12th September.

August 18, 1856. 30*t12*

☞ The friends of Capt. W. W. FRIZELL announce him as a suitable Candidate for the office of MAJOR of the 33d Regiment. Election to take place on 12th of September. Capt. Frizell is an old Soldier, and will make a good Field Officer.

Aug. 12. 30-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Adjutant WM. ALDERMAN as a Candidate for LIEUT. COLONEL of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia. Election on the 12th September.

Aug. 12. 30-te

SELLING AT COST.

BEING desirous of closing our present business, we offer our remaining STOCK OF GOODS AT COST, *for Cash.*

Those indebted to us will please make immediate payment COUNCIL, RAY & CO.

Aug 16. 31-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of WOMACK & JOHNSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment, or their claims will be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

GREEN WOMACK.
CPAS. S. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 16, 1856.

The Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Shoes,

Will be sold at Auction, on Monday August 25th, 1856. We call the attention of Merchants to this sale as the Goods are fresh, and the assortment general. Terms at sale.

WOMACK & JOHNSON.
A. M. CAMPBELL,
Auctioneer.

August 16, 1856. 31-2t

Carolinian 1 time.

FOR RENT.

WILL be rented at public Auction, at the Market House, on Friday the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, that large and convenient Brick Store House, near Liberty Point, at present occupied by Mr. Jas. Sandy. Possession given 1st of Sept. Note with approved security will be required.

JAS. EVANS, G'd'n.

Aug 15. 31*2t

Biographical Sketch of Henry A. Wise, with a History of the Political Campaign in Virginia in 1855, by James P. Hambleton, M. D.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 12.

Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan, by Com. Perry, U. S. Navy, with numerous illustrations, edited by Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks.

Also, further supplies of Mrs. Hentz's Novels; Miss Murray's Travels through the U. S.; Mitchell's Traveller's Guide; Steel Pens, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 12.

Goods at Wholesale.

THE Subscribers beg leave to advise their customers and Merchants generally, that they have received a part and expect to receive the balance of their recent purchases in a few days. Their Stock will be much larger and more complete than they have ever offered, embracing a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Together with

Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow Ware,

Saddlery, Shoes, Leather, &c.,

All of which have been bought by one of the firm expressly for the Wholesale Trade. Their terms will be as heretofore, on the usual time to prompt dealers. To cash buyers a reasonable discount will be made.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, August 13, 1856. 30-tf

Harpers' Magazine for August, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Blank Warrants for sale here

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL

March 24, 1855. 85-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS, W. C. TROY.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

In which may be found FOR THE LADIES:

Plain colo'd, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Fig'd Fancy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; Cloak CLOTH; SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO,—

Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Sacks and Comforts, Youths' and Boy's Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Dimity, Embroidery Silks and Braids.

A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

Sept. 20. 37-tf

Spring Goods for 1856.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and well selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Among which may be found for the Ladies,

Black and colored Silks; Silk Tissues and Barèges; Challies and Battiste; Brilliantes; Printed Lawns; Jaconets and Organdies; Jaconet, Swiss, and Plaid Muslins; Embroidered Swiss Muslin; Edgings and Insertions; Collars and Undersleeves; Embroidered Flirts; Corded, Cactus, Grass, and Whalebone Skirts; Crape, Silk, and Straw Bonnets, and a large and handsome assortment of French, English, and American Prints; Gloves; Hose, &c.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

Cloths, Fancy and Black Cassimeres; Vesting; White, Brown and Buff, Linen Drills; Irish Linen; Drab D'Ete; Farmer's Satin; Farmer's Drill; Moleskin, Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; and a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas and Parasols, Bleached and Brown Shirting and Sheeting, and every variety in the Yankee Notion line, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE,
Late Pearce & Ferguson.

Hay St., Fayetteville, March 19, 1856. 88-tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE.

For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.

August 7, 1855. 25tf

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Agency of North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, will be pleased to take Risks in this place and vicinity, on the most reasonable terms.

AUG. W. STEEL.

July 5, 1856. 19-3m

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10, 1855. 91-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

J. A. SPEARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.

Feb'y 13, 1856. 78-1yr

Allreys, Fenner, Harnett Co., N. C.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOKBINDER,

Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.

Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 10, 1856. 68-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchan

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855. 84-

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

J. CREECH,

GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

39 NORTH WATER ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL pay diligent attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and Naval Stores. Money advanced on consignments when required, avoiding unnecessary charges and sending prompt returns. He has on hand and is constantly receiving, GROCERIES suitable to the wants of country Merchants and Farmers. Has in store and shall always keep on hand a large stock of LIQUORS, and some Wines, London Porter, Brown Stout, Scotch Ale; and shall receive weekly, FRUITS, such as Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Raisins, which will be sold at wholesale very low for Cash. Quick sales and small profits!

J. CREECH.

June 4, 1856. 11-

Wiley's New N. C. Form Book. A

further supply just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.

Dr. MORGAN CROSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

BEDSTEADS! BEDSTEADS!!

JUST received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a supply of

BEDSTEADS

of various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

April 9. 84-y

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldop, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. f

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 28. 4-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1856. 64ypd

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March, 1856. W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

June 6, 1856. 11-tf

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer, honest and industrious.

A Girl aged about nine, and a boy about four years—children of the woman.

Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anderson Street, when further particulars will be given. BARTH'W FULLER.

April 29. 500-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 8th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 15th day of July next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month. Washing and room lights extra.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond co., N. C., July 3, 1856.[18-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

At the old Stand, North side of Hay Street,

FAYETTEVILLE.

HAS just returned from the North with the largest Stock of Goods he has ever offered in this market, which he will sell at very low prices. Among his assortment may be found Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds, some very fine; Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Seals and Keys; Fob Buckles; Spectacles of all kinds; Breast Pins and Ear Rings in sets, something fine; all kinds of Finger Rings; Bracelets; Gold Pencils with Pen; Gold Lockets; Studs; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Gold Pen and Pencils with India Rubber Cases, a new article; fine Pearl Card Cases; Pocket Compass, with Sun Dial connected; Coral Beads; Port Monnais; Jet Necklaces; fine Jet Pins; Accordeons; Music Boxes, &c.

SILVER WARE: Silver Forks; Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Sugar and Preserve Spoons; Mustard and Salt Spoons; Silver Cups, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives.

PLATED GOODS: Forks; Table and Tea Spoons; Butter Dishes; Castors; Card Baskets; Ladies' Work Boxes; a good assortment of Military Goods; a fine lot of Clocks, and very many other articles which his friends and the public are invited to examine.

Strict attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.

June 9. 11-3m

GREEN & WEAR,

Watch Makers, Jewellers,

AND

MetalHographers,

HAVING associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above branches of business, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have leased "the Store on the North-West corner of the Fayetteville Hotel Building, on Hay street, where they are prepared to execute orders in the above branches in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

R. D. GREEN. J. S. WEAR.

A CARD.

MR. R. D. GREEN, Watch Maker, respectfully begs leave to return his thanks to his very numerous patrons while having charge of the Watch Department in the firm of Messrs. Beasley & Houston, and hopes the work done by him in the past may be a sufficient recommendation for the future.

N. B. All Watches to be repaired will be taken apart in the presence of the owner, and a written estimate given of necessary repairs, which will be warranted for Two Years.

April 9. 84-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 2 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market. His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes;) Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.

March 15, 1856. 87-tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS** and **SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes: Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common. THOS. J. JOHNSON,

Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.

Nov. 12. 52-tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of changing my business, I offer for sale my PLANTATION on the east side of the Cape Fear River, three miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer and McKay lands, containing about 800 acres. This Farm is susceptible of the very highest improvement, and of being made one of the most beautiful and profitable Plantations in Cumberland county. On the Farm is a good mill seat.

My terms will be favorable and payments easy.

For particulars, apply to John D. Williams, Esq., Fayetteville, or address the subscriber at the Gulf. I will give possession the first of December next, if desired. L. J. HAUGHTON.

Gulf, July 17, 1856. 23tf

SALE OF FACTORY STOCK

and other Property belonging to the

Island Ford Manufacturing Company.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made by the Island Ford Manufacturing Company, I shall sell at Auction, at said Factory on the 21st day of August next, all the real and personal property belonging to said Company, including the Factory and Machinery. The personal property will be sold on a credit of six months, the real estate on 3, 6, and 12 months, purchasers giving bond and approved securities.

The buildings are comparatively new and commodious. There are in the Factory about 1100 spindles, 20 Looms and all necessary machinery, all in fine order. On the premises are a large and well constructed Store House, four excellent houses for operatives, and sundry other buildings. There is a good dam and excellent water power. In short, all the advantages necessary to spin and weave cotton to advantage.

I will afford full opportunity to any one who may wish it to examine the property before the sale.

ALFRED PIKE, Trustee.

Franklinsville, July 14, 1856. 22-ts

Look to Your Interest in Time.

THE Proprietor, after having the misfortune of getting burnt out, has re-built his Steam Saw Mill and is now prepared to furnish

LUMBER

at short notice, either in town or at the Mill, 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road. I hope to receive patronage inasmuch as I am in the midst of the best heart Timber and can furnish any length from 10 to 42 feet long, which I hope will suit Steam boat men wishing to get long timber at short notice. I also intend keeping Lumber at TROY & MARSH'S Store, who will still act as my Agents, and forward bills for Lumber to me at my Mill. My terms for lumber shall be as favorable as any for the same kind of lumber. Those wishing to address me can do so at Manchester P. O., Cumberland Co., N. C. DAVID KIVETT.

June 9, 1856. 11-6m

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of POWERS & TROY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm may sign in liquidation or renewal. Mr. Troy may be found at the store of J. W. Powers & Co., for the purpose of settling up the business of the late firm.

☞ J. W. Powers & Co. will continue the GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, at the Old Stand.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.

August 1, 1856. 27-*3t

NOTICE.

THE firm of G. W. & D. GEE was dissolved on the first of March 1856. Those indebted to the concern are earnestly requested to call at my store and pay their accounts and notes. DAVID GEE.

August 5, 1856. 29*3tpd

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y

MEFICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in November, on the following branches:

Anatomy, by J. E. HORLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery, by E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D., LL. D.
Physiology, by JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics, by THOS. G. PROLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, F. T. MILES, M. D.
Prosector to the Professor of Surgery, T. F. M. GEDGINDS, M. D.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

D. T. CAIN, M. D., Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructer, Lectures twice a week on the Diseases of that Institution.

At the ROPER HOSPITAL Clinical Lectures are delivered twice a week by the Physician and Surgeon of the Institution, and Operations performed before the class in the Amphitheatre of the Hospital.

THE FACULTY WARD IN THE ROPER HOSPITAL.—By the conveniences they have been able to furnish, a valuable addition has been made to the Surgical Practice of the city. Operations are performed before the class, and they have opportunities of being familiar with the subsequent treatment.

The Anatomical Rooms are opened the latter part of October, and the Dissections conducted daily under the direction of the Demonstrator. Much attention is directed to this department; the material being abundant, and illustrations of various character being afforded for acquiring a competent knowledge of this all-important branch of study.

HENRY R. FROST, M. D., Dean.

July 18, 1856 2884t

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $80 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

NEW MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS.

BERTINI'S Piano Forte Method—new and revised edition; Hunten's Celebrated Instructions for the Piano Forte; Burrowe's Piano Forte Primmer. Accordeon, Flute, Violin and Clarionett Instructers.

Also, Music for the Piano.

Just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

April 5.

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

$50 REWARD.

THE above sum will be paid to any one who will arrest and deliver to me at Bennettsville, S. C., or lodge in some safe jail, my negro man **JOHN,** who is somewhere on the Cape Fear between the upper Locks above Fayetteville and Prospect Hall below. He is six feet high, somewhat slender, light complexion, a saucy look, and front teeth very much decayed.

T. L. CROSLAND.

July 22, 1856. 25*tf

1075 *Acres Valuable Land for Sale.*

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable tract or tracts of LAND, containing 450 or 650 acres to suit purchasers, lying on the waters of Clark's Creek. For fertility in the production of Cotton and Grain of any kind, it cannot be excelled; and is well watered every way. There are on the premises a large new dwelling house 2 stories high, and every other necessary out-houses, a good orchard, with a good Saw and Grist Mill. There is about 75 or 100 acres of the Land in a good state of cultivation, with excellent Bottom Land on the Creek. To persons desirous of owning such a plantation (in this section,) no other place can be found so well to please and reimburse one who wishes to invest money in Land.

Another tract of Land containing about 175 acres, lying half a mile south of Mount Gilead, with a good new dwelling house, and other necessary out-houses, a good well of water in the yard, with about 15 or 20 acres of good fresh Land open.

Also, another tract of Land two miles south of Mt. Gilead, containing 250 acres, lies well for the cultivation of Cotton and all kinds of Grain. All the above described Lands lies near the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Survey, which is expected to be put on contract soon.

Any person wishing to purchase such Land, would do well to call on the subscriber soon, as this is a chance of getting a bargain. It is located in a good settlement, and as for health it is as healthy a section of the country as can be found.

For further particulars, terms, &c., address the subscriber at Swift Island, N. C.

WILLIAM McRAE.

Montgomery county, July 7, 1856. 21*-tf

New Spring Goods!

McARN & LILLY

ARE NOW Receiving at their Old Stand at **FLORAL COLLEGE,** the largest stock of

DRY GOODS

Ever offered in this part of the country. Their Stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Mantillas, Embroideries,

RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS, &c.,

will be found handsome and attractive. For Gentlemen they have a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of Goods in pieces. Also a nice assortment of

CROCKERY, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

All of which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. All persons in want of handsome Goods will do well by giving them a call, as they are confident their Stock has been as well selected as any which can be found in the neighboring towns.

April 3. 93*tf

P. S. All persons indebted to us previous to 1st January, are requested to call and settle.

Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 o'clock after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 14, 1855.

SCUPPERNONG GRAPES.

WE wish to contract for 1,000 or more bushels Scuppernong Grapes, to be delivered here. Apply to J. H. Roberts & Co., at Fayetteville, N. C.

ROBERTS & BROTHERS.

June 12, 1856. 45tf

LAND WARRANTS WANTED

I AM paying the highest cash price for Land Warrants.

B. B. HYMAN,
Attorney at Law.

Aug. 5. 27-tf

LOST.

LAST Night, between the Market House and Dobbin House, a small PORTE MONNAIE, containing about $25 or $30, consisting of two Eagles, four Gold pieces, three Two-and-a-Half Gold pieces, four One Dollar Gold; also some small change in bill or two. A suitable reward will be given for recovery of the above described Purse and Money.

WM. McKAY.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1856.

Cape Fear Land for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland, and running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced, well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months to those wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

April 8.

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

April 9, 1855.

The Southern Harmony, New edition, revised and enlarged. A further supply received by E. J. HALE & SON.

July 16.

STRAINER WIRE.

NO. 1 and No. 2. For sale by

A. T. WALDO.

April 28.

$25 REWARD.

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my man PAGE, a bright mulatto about 25 years of age; or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a fine Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man. He is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs., and had, at the time he left, a felon on the first finger of his left hand; has on his chin a small long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised.

D. M. McDIARMID.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 127 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, on the road from Rock Banks to Ashpole Church in Robeson. The Land joins the Lands of John Parnell, D. Callum, and Robt Bullard. The soil Land adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn—as good as the Ashpole country. I will sell low for Cash, time, as I am determined to sell by the first September next. HECTOR LOCKLEAR.

July 11, 1856. 23-tf

2,800 *ACRES* Of Valuable Land For Sale

THE Subscriber having determined to move South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.

550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.

A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.

There are on the place two very desirable residences with fine dwellings and all necessary outhouses in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords; and I will say, at least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.

The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than land of equal quality can be bought in this section of country.

Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers and propositions to divide will be considered.

A. S. McKAY.

Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 95-3m

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing 2300 acres,—300 acres of which is farming land, in a good state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county N. C.

P. L. ANDERSON.

March 16, 1856. 89tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, February Term, 1856.

John A. Gibson, James W. Gibson, Sarah Gibson, Malcolm Gibson, vs. Aaron Almond and wife Nancy, Dyson Gibson, Wm. B. Gibson, Temple Gibson and wife Elizabeth, defendants.

Petition to sell Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Aaron Almond and wife Nancy, Dyson Gibson, Wm. B. Gibson, Temple Gibson and wife Elizabeth, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jas. L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Troy, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

23*6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, February Term, 1856.

John A. Ledbetter vs. Henry Ledbetter, Adm'r of Wm. Ledbetter, and Thomas H. Tomlinson and wife.

Original Bill.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Ledbetter, Adm'r of Wm. Ledbetter, and Thomas H. Tomlinson and wife, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville